

## Adventures in Neutrality

# The ANNALIST

LIBRARY

OCT 13 1939

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK  
OF NEW YORK

A Journal of Finance, Commerce and Economics

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY

Copyright, 1939, by The New York Times Company

Vol. 54, No. 1395

New York, Thursday, October 12, 1939

Twenty Cents

**INCORPORATED  
INVESTORS**

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS

Dealers in principal cities

• THE PARKER CORPORATION •  
BOSTON, MASS.

### A NEW Stock Market Service GIVING YOU MORE INFORMATION IN LESS TIME

Octographs' Service regarding the market's leading stocks and the market as a whole, is provided through most comprehensive charts, financial figures and summaries of current news items, published at frequent intervals. Octographs' quick summaries save you time. Without obligation we will be pleased to send sample charts, together with information regarding the complete OCTOGRAPHS' STOCK MARKET SERVICE. This is not an advisory service.

735 THIRD NATIONAL  
BUILDING  
DAYTON, OHIO

**OCTOGRAPHS**

The Annalist has published a large Chart of DAILY high-low of The Annalist average of 90 stocks from JULY, 1929, TO JUNE 6, 1939, with volume of sales daily for the same period. This chart is in three sections, each 54"x20", accurately matched to facilitate use as one chart. Space is provided for keeping up-to-date through 1939 with figures appearing regularly in The Annalist.

Price \$1 postpaid

(plus 2c sales tax in New York City)

**The ANNALIST**  
Times Square New York City

## THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

Business continues to expand, but the rate of expansion is lower. Consumers doubt the probability of an immediate peace, but persistent rumors of peace have put a damper on forward buying, as reflected in lower sales and lower prices for certain industrial raw materials. The chief favorable development has been improvement in the outlook for industries not usually associated closely with war orders, such as the motor and construction industries.

THE war boom has gone into something faintly resembling the beginning of a tailspin. The causes have been peace and rumors of peace: Peace, because, to outward appearance, it has looked like a case of "War, war, when there is no war"; rumors of peace, because, whether one takes them seriously or not, the rumors have persisted and have obviously been given considerable weight by speculators.

Where these rumors originated is no clearer than the source of any first-class rumor. They seemed to take more or less tangible form, however, in an article by George Bernard Shaw in The New Statesman, which was reprinted in The New York Journal and American of Oct. 6. Stalin, whose desire for peace seems to be exceeded only by his desire to grab all the strategic territory he can before the present strange war is over, was much gratified by Shaw's article, as shown by the fact that an editorial in Izvestia, reprinted in The New York Times of Oct. 10, mentioned approvingly the following excerpts:

The war is over. . . .

If we won it would be Versailles all over again, only worse, with another war even less than twenty years off. . . .

Our business now is to make peace with [Hitler] and all the world instead of making more mischief and ruining our people in the process.

How confused the entire situation has become is evident from the wide range of opinion that exists. At one extreme are those who think that Shaw may be right. At the other are those who think Hitler must be destroyed, and who find in the following passage from *The Revolution of Nihilism* full justification for that view:

These aims [of National Socialism] mentioned in *Mein Kampf* and in older popular literature of the party have largely been put out of date by the course of

events, or at all events have been allowed to fall into the background. They do not touch the essence of National Socialist policy, the popular formulation of which may be summed up in the familiar lines of a marching song of the Hitler Youth: "Today we own Germany, tomorrow all the world."

The polarity of these views is a sufficient indication of the amount of room there is for differences of opinion as to what is likely to happen, even in this country where there is such a preponderance of opinion on what this country would like to see happen. Consequently it is not surprising that the financial markets have displayed apprehension over the possibility of an outbreak of peace, just as in August they displayed apprehension over an outbreak of war.

The earliest distinguishable sign of apprehension was in the wheat market, which reached a peak as early as Sept. 7. Apprehension was displayed next in the stock market, which reached a peak Sept. 13. It was shown next in certain industrial raw material markets. Rubber reached a peak Sept. 12, tin Sept. 12-13, hides Sept. 23, wool Sept. 23-25. Our cyclical raw material price index continued to advance, despite intervening declines in individual items, mainly because of advances in steel scrap prices, which, however, finally reached a peak on Oct. 4-5, a decline at Chicago having been reported on Oct. 6. The cyclical price index reached a peak of 84.2 Sept. 27, declined to 83.3 Sept. 29, advanced to 84.0 Oct. 3 and declined to 83.7 Oct. 10.

The evidence of a slackening in demand afforded by declines in certain raw material prices is supplemented by the few weekly sales statistics that are available. Last week prime Western zinc sales declined, and unfilled orders were lower

### City of Philadelphia

3 3/4%  
4%  
4 1/4%  
4 1/2%  
4 3/4%  
5%  
5 1/4%  
5 1/2%

Moncure Biddle & Co.  
1520 Locust Street  
Philadelphia

New Offer for Two Unique Follies  
Covering Old and New War Cycles

281 STOCKS CHARTS  
Ind'l Charts

This Folio, regularly \$3, contains the up-to-date 18-month graphic record of WEEKLY PRICE and VOLUME TRENDS, with DIVIDENDS AND EARNINGS DATA, for 281 listed stocks. Also includes: (1) 8 Am. & Brit. Averages, 1932-39; (2) 20-group market action; (3) 13, 26-, and 39-week Moving Averages; (4) Business Activity Indices. Extra spaces for keeping up to date.

This Folio, regularly \$3, contains 36 graphs providing an 8-year charted record of monthly PRICE RANGES and TRADING VOLUMES, with EARNINGS and DIVIDEND TRENDS for each of 34 representative listed issues, during the 1914-21 war period with its abrupt fluctuations and violent individual trends. Includes 2 market average charts.

Special Price \$4 for Both Follies  
SECURITIES RESEARCH CORPORATION  
199 MILK STREET, BOSTON

### 83 YEARS of Economic Fluctuations on One Chart

A new edition of The Annalist chart showing business activity, wholesale commodity prices and industrial stock prices from 1856 through December 1938 is now available. Bond yields since 1857 and commercial paper rates from 1882 are other features. The years 1938-1939 are carried on a larger scale so that the chart may be easily kept up-to-date with figures appearing regularly in The Annalist.

50c Postpaid

(Plus 1c sales tax in New York City)

**The ANNALIST**  
Times Annex New York City

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933, OF

## THE ANNALIST

Published weekly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1939.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: Before me, a notary public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared Julius Ochs Adler, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the General Manager of The New York Times Company, publishers of The Annalist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in Section 237, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, general manager and editor are:  
Publisher—Arthur Hays Sulzberger,  
The Times, New York, N. Y.  
General Manager—Julius Ochs Adler,  
The Times, New York, N. Y.  
Editor—Donald W. Ellsworth,  
The Times, New York, N. Y.

2. That the owner is:  
Owner—The New York Times Company.  
Stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of stock:  
Estate of Adolph S. Ochs, majority and controlling stockholder; Iphigene Ochs Sulzberger, Arthur Hays Sulzberger and Julius Ochs Adler, executors and trustees, The Times, New York, N. Y.  
Barbara S. Adler, The Times, New York, N. Y.  
Julius Ochs Adler, The Times, New York, N. Y.  
Estate of John G. Agar, 41 Broad St., New York, N. Y.  
Corporation of Yaddo, Mrs. Marjorie Peabody Waite, Pres., John A. Fiade, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.  
Guaranty Trust Company of New York and Edward N. Perkins, trustees u/w of Madge Daniels Miller, 140 Broadway, New York, N. Y.  
Hoyt Miller, Pineapple Lane, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.  
Emma V. and George Norris, trustees of the estate of John Norris, The Times, New York, N. Y.  
Effie Wise Ochs Trust, The Times, New York, N. Y.  
Jeanet E. L. Sullivan, 61 East 80th St., New York, N. Y.  
Arthur Hays Sulzberger, The Times, New York, N. Y.  
Iphigene Ochs Sulzberger, The Times, New York, N. Y.  
Iphigene Ochs Sulzberger and Arthur Hays Sulzberger, executors and trustees u/w of Effie Wise Ochs, The Times, New York, N. Y.  
Iphigene Ochs Sulzberger, Arthur Hays Sulzberger and Julius Ochs Adler, Trustees, The Times, New York, N. Y.  
Carr V. Anda, 1,170 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest, direct or indirect, in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him.

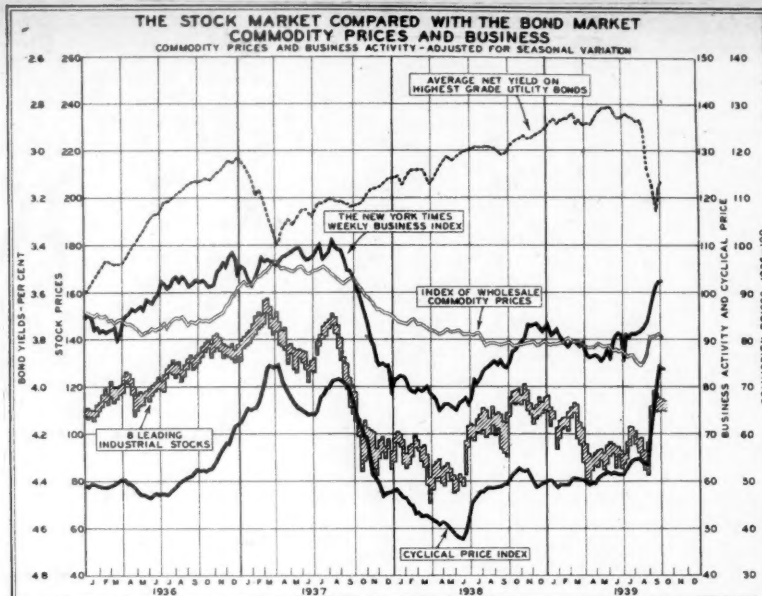
JULIUS OCHS ADLER, General Manager.  
Sworn to and subscribed before me this second day of October, 1939.

(Seal) PETER M. BROWN,  
Notary Public, Bronx County, Bronx County Clerk's No. 147, Register's No. 11841; New York County Clerk's No. 855, Register's No. 18544. Certificate filed in Westchester County. Term expires March 30, 1941.

after having reached a new peak since 1937. Domestic copper sales have also declined, although in the first few days of October, reflecting in part the opening of books for delivery after Dec. 31, sales were considered exceptionally heavy on top of the record-breaking September total, even though they fell below the cumulative totals for the corresponding days of September. Lumber orders have also continued on a large scale, although they have declined from the peak reached in the week ended Sept. 23.

In industries somewhat remote from the usual conception of war industries, activity has tended to expand. In the case of new construction contracts this expansion represents an upturn from the decline that characterized the first part of the year. It was brought about, moreover, by an expansion in utility and residential contracts which was more than sufficient to offset a decline in public works contracts.

In the case of the automobile industry the rate of expansion in production seems to be limited only by the ability of producers to speed up the output of new models, some companies having been hampered by labor troubles. It is difficult to interpret



	Misc.	Freight-Car Loadings	Steel Mill Activity	Electric Power Prod.	Auto Prod.	Lumber Prod.	Cotton Mill Activity	Comb. Business Index	Cyclical Index
1938.									
Oct. 15.....	77.0	88.5	80.4	73.5	95.2	65.9	74.7	110.3	81.7
1939.									
Sept. 23.....	84.9	99.6	89.3	122.5	102.1	109.6	79.4	134.3	101.1
Sept. 30.....	84.8	101.8	89.8	125.7	102.1	114.7	81.3	135.7	102.0
Oct. 7.....	...	...	*80.2	129.4	101.8	126.4	...	*102.4	83.9
Oct. 14.....	...	...	...	*130.7	...	...	...	...	*83.7

\*Estimated. †Revised. ‡Computed as of each Wednesday.

the retail passenger car sales statistics on account of the earlier date of the model changeover; but there is every indication that the market for new cars is in excellent condition, better probably than in any other recent year, with the possible exception of 1937.

In estimating the possible consequences of a cessation of the European war, moreover, it must be remembered that American national defense expenditures are now expanding. They crossed the \$90,000,000 per month level for the first time in November, 1938, and in July, 1939, they rose above the \$100,000,000 line. The navy is getting the lion's share of present expenditures. Naval expenditures will have to expand still more rapidly if, eventually,

the American Navy is to be required to guarantee the safety of the 300-mile safety zone agreed upon as desirable by a conference of twenty-one nations at Panama.

The construction of merchant vessels under the program of the Maritime Commission is also expanding rapidly, despite the obvious question of what the additional boats are to be used for if Congress passes the cash-and-carry amendment. On Oct. 1, according to J. Lewis Luckenbach, president of the American Bureau of Shipping, the tonnage of vessels under construction or under contract at American shipyards crossed the million mark for the first time since the last wartime boom.

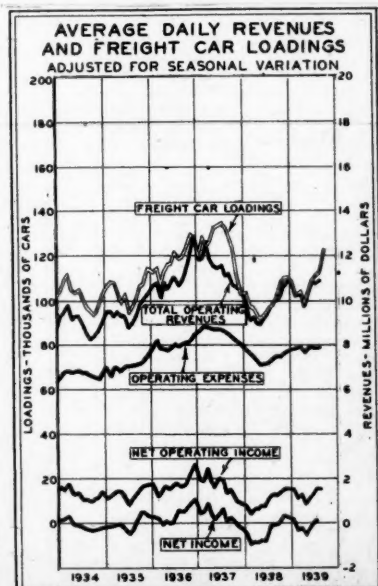
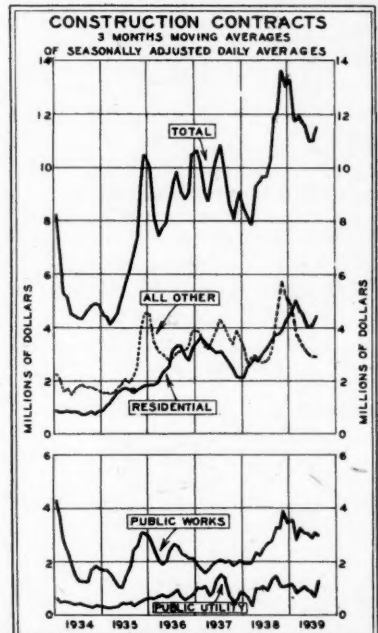
The Federal Reserve Board's index of

department store sales for September was the highest of any month since October, 1937. Some of the September increase of 3 points may be attributable to a tendency for buying in anticipation of higher prices to extend down to the consumer at retail. Most of it, however, is probably attributable to the sharp increase in factory employment and payrolls known to have occurred in September.

Some idea of how satisfactory the recent increase in freight traffic has been to the railroads may be obtained from the accompanying chart. The present level of freight traffic, on a seasonally adjusted basis, is of course higher than shown, since the September figure as shown is an average for the month. But even on the basis of the September average it is apparent from the chart that the net income after charges of all Class I roads, which in July, on a seasonally adjusted basis, was slightly above zero, must now be running at a substantially higher level.

Last week it is estimated that carloadings were about 832,000, representing a slightly contra-seasonal decline from the total of 834,640 for the previous week. Our index of electric power production was also slightly lower. These declines partly offset further advances in our indices of steel ingot and automobile production, so that the combined business index probably advanced little more than half a point, in contrast with recent weekly increases of about a point or more.

D. W. ELLSWORTH.



Latest points: Car loadings, September; net income, July; other items, August.

Vol. 54  
No. 1395

## The ANNALIST

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Oct. 12  
1939

### CONTENTS

The Business Outlook, by D. W. Ellsworth.....	457
Adventures in Neutrality Constitute Accumulation of Executive Powers, by James G. Mitchell.....	459
California Business Men Making Organized Efforts to Defeat Latest "Ham and Eggs" Proposal, by Harry N. Bulow.....	460
Recent Books.....	460, 463
Revenue, Reform and Recovery Aspects of the Recent Rise in Federal Taxation, by M. Slade Kendrick.....	461
National Government: Neutrality Interest Waning; Anxiety Over Executive Powers and Its Causes, by Kendall K. Hoyt.....	463
Business Forecasts.....	463
Financial Markets.....	464
The Week in Commodities: Prices Lower but Copper Is Important Exception, by La Rue Applegate.....	465
Wheat Glut at Ports Causes Shortage of Freight Cars; Canadian Shipping Outlook, by S. L. Miller.....	467
Financial News of the Week.....	469
Bond Redemption and Defaults.....	470
Dividends Declared.....	470
Business Statistics.....	472
Stock and Bond Market Averages.....	474
Banking Statistics.....	475
Stocks—New York Stock Exchange.....	476
U. S. Government Securities.....	481
Bonds—New York Stock Exchange.....	482
New York Curb Exchange.....	484
Out-of-Town Markets.....	487
The Open Market.....	488

For actual markets in unlisted securities, with names of dealers, giving bid and asked prices, see Open Market Section, Page 488.

THE ANNALIST—Published Weekly by The New York Times Company, Times Square, New York City. Telephone LAdams 4-1000. Subscriptions may be placed at any Branch Office of The New York Times. In United States, 1 Year, \$7.00; Canada, Mexico, South and Central America (postpaid), 1 Year, \$7.50. Other countries (postpaid), \$9.00. Entered as second-class matter March 21, 1914, at the Postoffice of New York, N. Y., under Act of March 3, 1879.



# Adventures in Neutrality Constitute Accumulation Of Executive Powers

By JAMES G. MITCHELL

THE joint resolution submitted by its Committee on Foreign Relations to, and now pending before, the United States Senate is the third of a series of eccentric adventures in the quagmire of international relations, with the avowed purpose of keeping this nation out of foreign wars. The first of these became effective Aug. 31, 1935, and the second, which is the existing law, on May 1, 1937. It is concerning this second enactment that the President apologized for his approval on the occasion of his address at the opening of the special session of the Seventy-sixth Congress.

The committee, in transmitting the proposed substitute, observed that its purpose "is to preserve the neutrality and the peace of the United States and to secure the safety of its citizens and their interests." It then went on to say:

In attempting to accomplish this purpose the committee has written into the proposed substitute definite mandatory legislation wherever discretion could be eliminated.

The interest of the United States, which is not entirely circumscribed by their relations with foreign powers, to the extent that it is involved in this resolution, may well be measured in terms of the accuracy or inaccuracy of this assertion. And I may as well say at the outset that a careful examination of the three measures, adopted and proposed, leads me in the direction of a diametrically opposite conclusion. For to my mind a progressive and cumulative discretion in the executive is an implicit characteristic of these successive acts. If this conclusion is justified careful consideration of the manner in which this discretion has been exercised will not only enable an appraisal of the values which have already been extracted but will furnish a prospective criterion for our expectations.

## Presidential Proclamations—Origin and Function

The most significant fact with which we are confronted in considering the law is that its vitalizing element—the only force that can bring it into effective operation—is the Executive proclamation. Since the conditions which give it authority repose in the statute, their nature is, consequently, of the first importance. A comparison of the three measures in this relation will be of the profoundest interest.

The initial provision of the first of these resolutions is:

That upon the outbreak or during the progress of war between, or among, two or more foreign States the President shall proclaim such fact, and it shall thereafter be unlawful to export arms, ammunition or implements of war from any place in the United States . . . to any port of such belligerent States, or to any neutral port for transshipment to, or for the use of, a belligerent country.

It will be observed that the language used is as mandatory as the circumstances permit. It has not been customary for any branch of the government to use the word "must" in addressing a coordinate department, a rather recent instance, highly unfortunate in its consequences, constituting the exception rather than the rule. There is no mistaking the legislative intention, however, that the power vested should be impartially and consistently exercised.

The language employed in the first resolution appears to have been deferentially diluted in the second, and it is now provided that "the President shall find that there exists a state of war" preliminary to his proclamation. It may be argued that an executive finding is an element of every proclamation, but it can hardly be disputed that to the popular

intelligence the language used in the existing law is less compelling than that of the first. If the President should ignore the prevalence of a state of war, as he has chosen to do on one memorable occasion at least, no legal means of compulsion is available. When, therefore, it is recognized that for all practical purposes the issuance of a proclamation and resultant invocation of the embargo provisions with their sanctions may be the subject of executive discrimination, the public understanding and consequent influence assume increased importance and weight.

Public pressure has frequently been applied in the past, and will doubtless be exerted in the future. The inconvenience and embarrassment arising therefrom may or may not have suggested the additional discretionary content of the pending measure. For not only would the President be required to find the existence of a state of war to justify his proclamation, but also "that it is necessary to promote the security or preserve the peace of the United States or to protect the lives of the citizens of the United States."

Upon executive inability to discover all the conditions required to warrant a proclamation, the Congress might make an independent finding by concurrent resolution, and it would then be incumbent upon the President to act. Some objection, not wholly academic, has been raised to this feature upon the ground that it suggests the subordination of the executive to the legislative department of government, and is therefore unconstitutional. There is merit to the objection, but the difficulties are more practical. A concurrent resolution would necessarily be subject to committee consideration and debate, and to the generally dilatory legislative processes, to say nothing of possible executive interference. It would have an incentive value during Congressional sittings, but would be impossible of exercise in their intervals.

## Magnified Executive Authority

It is now quite generally apprehended that the effects of proclamations under the present law, and those that would ensue upon adoption of the pending resolution, differ radically. The law now provides that when the President shall proclaim the fact of a state of war between two or more foreign States, it shall thereafter be unlawful to export, or attempt to export, or cause to be exported, arms, ammunition, or implements of war from any place in the United States to any belligerent State, or to a neutral State for transshipment thereto. Even the Presidential discretion as to what may constitute arms and ammunition appears to have been exhausted, since a previous proclamation of the categories, sufficiently comprehensive, has been incorporated in the act.

Under the proposed substitute export of arms and ammunition would be conditioned upon prior transfer of all right, title and interest in the commodities to some foreign government, agency, institution, association, partnership, corporation or national. A sworn declaration that no interest whatsoever is held by any citizen of the United States in the shipment must be filed with the collector of the port of departure. This would operate as a conclusive estoppel against any later claim, and no loss incurred by any such citizen

could be made the basis of a claim put forward by this government. Insurance upon the materials exported would not be deemed an American interest, but the underwriter would be likewise compelled to assert his rights, in the event of subrogation, without governmental cooperation.

A further extension of the executive prerogative is to be found in the definition of combat areas by subsequent Presidential proclamation, based upon the finding that it is required for the protection of citizens, following which they will be excluded therefrom, except under prescribed rules and regulations. American vessels will be similarly disabled. Since infractions of this provision, unless committed by or on an American vessel, will almost inevitably be perpetrated on foreign territory, an interesting question of criminal jurisdiction is suggested.

The prohibitions against travel on belligerent ships, except in accordance with specially promulgated rules and regulations, and the arming of American ships, remain substantially the same. The National Munitions Control Board, a feature of all three of these measures, and consisting of the Secretaries of State (its chairman), War, Navy and Commerce, is an innocuous institution, which is required to meet once a year, make half-yearly reports to the Congress, and accept submissions from all persons proposing to export arms of the names of purchasers and the terms of sale. Licensing of manufacturers, exporters and importers of arms and ammunition is a function of the Secretary of State, and the administration of the law is generally vested in that department.

## Discretionary Financial Powers

The present law prohibits with particularity all transactions within the United States in obligations of any belligerent State, or one in which civil strife exists, and any loan or extension of credit to such States or their representatives, and the solicitation of funds on their behalf. This is subject to the proviso that if the President shall find that such action will serve to protect the commercial or other interests of the United States or its citizens, he may, by regulation, except from the operation of these inhibitions ordinary commercial credits and short-time obligations in aid of legal transactions of a character customarily used in normal peacetime commercial transactions. Contributions for the relief of human suffering may be solicited and made, subject to Presidential approval and regulation.

Renewals or adjustments of indebtedness existing at the date of the Presidential proclamation are the subject of specific and absolute exemption from the operation of the general provisions.

While the financial terms of the proposed resolution similarly inhibit transactions with belligerent States, they are subject to a proviso enabling a finding by the President that if such action will serve to protect the commercial or other interests of this country or its citizens, he may, in his discretion, by regulations prescribed, except for a period of ninety days without renewals, "ordinary commercial credits, and short-time obligations in aid of legal transactions and of a character customarily used in normal peacetime commercial transactions."

Some difficulty may be experienced in the interpretation of this proviso. Identical language is used in the present law and the proposed resolution; but the term "le-

gal transactions" has, in the latter, an altogether different connotation. The export of arms to belligerents (subsequent to proclamation) is now definitely banned, and is consequently not "legal." Under the proposed measure the disability would be remedied by executive regulation and control. Such transactions would, upon compliance, be unobjectionable. The question of construction arises from the conjunction of legality with the qualification of "normal peacetime character." It is difficult to reconcile the shipment of munitions with peaceful intention. The question is whether "legal transactions" in the sale of arms and ammunition may be accorded the privilege of short-term credit, or is the incongruity of a peaceful nature to be attached, in order that they shall enjoy this advantage? The resolution of all doubt as to the legislative purpose would be a simple and desirable achievement.

Aside, however, from other objections that have been raised to the credit proviso, I suggest that the inherent possibilities of executive discrimination, both in respect of individual exporters and destination, are practically unlimited. Strict impartiality on the one hand, and neutrality on the other, in its administration, imply attributes in the executive which have hitherto been regarded as pertaining exclusively to the Deity.

## External Perils of Internal Strife

It may be noted, in passing, that the Neutrality Act was, by amendment approved Jan. 9, 1937, made applicable to "civil strife," when the conditions were such that the export of arms and ammunition imperiled the peace of the United States. This amendment was enacted in avowed contemplation of the conflict then raging in Spain. The Presidential benediction, given in advance, was coupled with an untempered exhortation of a shipper of munitions to the Loyalist Government.

A proclamation affecting that country was issued nearly four months later. In August of the same year the President was importuned by a prominent Socialist to invoke the law against Italy, upon the theory that she was actually "waging war on Loyalist Spain." The President doubtless felt that such action would have constituted a strain upon the law to the breaking point, and declined to take it. All reference to "civil strife" is omitted from the pending resolution, and no comment explanatory of this elimination is made by the committee.

## Action and Inaction under the Neutrality Act

Previous executive attitudes are of paramount importance as an index to future conduct in respect of the widened powers which the pending resolution contemplates. Hostilities were reported between Italy and Ethiopia as of Oct. 3, 1935. Prompt action was taken and two proclamations were issued on Oct. 5. Some weeks later Mr. Roosevelt said: "We are acting to simplify definitions of acts by calling war 'war' when armed invasion and a resulting killing of human beings take place." This pronouncement is unquestionably in the spirit of the act and long established international law. Our most distinguished authority, John Bassett Moore, says in his *Digest of International Law*, that: "It is universally admitted that a formal declaration is not necessary to constitute a state of war." More recently, in an article entitled "Fifty Years of International Law," published in the *Harvard Law Review*, he said:

It is elementary knowledge that during the past two hundred years the state of war has in a vast majority of cases grown



out of hostilities committed before the formal declaration, which, either in effect or expressly, recognized the existence of a war already begun.

And, furthermore, that:

The recent conception that coercive measures, such as that of the armed invasion and occupation of a country, are peaceful acts, falls outside any legal category.

Mr. Roosevelt in his quoted commentary, therefore, said no new thing. It was for the Secretary of State to venture a novel theory, and this concerning the war between China and Japan. In a letter to the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the House of Representatives, Mr. Hull said:

With regard to the first question, it is a matter of public knowledge that Japanese armed forces are in control over certain areas of Chinese territory. In connection with this question, reference is made to a statement issued on Oct. 27, 1937, by the Japanese Foreign Office in which it is declared, "Japan never looks upon the Chinese people as an enemy nor does she harbor any territorial designs."

The Administration doubtless found in the beneficent design of the Japanese (rather ironically expressed from the Chinese viewpoint), its justification for its policy of acquiescence, as set forth in a succeeding paragraph of the same communication:

With regard to the second question, neither the Chinese Government nor the Japanese Government has declared war on the other. The President of the United States has not found "that there exists a state of war" (see Public Resolution No. 27, Seventy-fifth Congress, approved May 1, 1937).

With regard to the eighth question, the entering into force of the restrictive provisions of the Neutrality Act of May 1, 1937, is left to and is dependent upon decision of the President by a finding that "there exists a state of war." The policy of the Department of State in reference to this act is dependent upon that decision. The Department of State keeps constantly in mind the fact that the principal purpose of the act is to keep the United States out of war. [Italics supplied].

The outrages committed upon the persons and property of American citizens, repeatedly and officially protested, fortify the suspicion that, advisedly or otherwise, a policy of opportunism has inspired the administration of this law. The official description of the Panay incident, where the United States gunboat and three privately owned and defenseless craft—all carrying refugees—were continuously bombed by aircraft until they sank, might well have brought home to our Secretary that a "state of war" in the Far East really existed.

Exception might also be taken to the Secretary's inference that the principal purpose of the act is to keep the United States out of war. The act places the protection of the lives of American citizens on a parity with that objective. If bombs exported are to be used, as they may well have been in the Panay incident, to destroy the lives of American citizens, it is difficult to accept the complacent assumption that improbability of war involving this country constitutes authority for ignoring its plain provisions. It is not written that executive conduct may adapt itself to its own conception of the occasion.

The current system of national hygiene has the serious defect that, in the effort to provide a remedy for one, it usually creates at least two political diseases. Whether our recent and prospective excursions in the field of neutrality will keep us out of war remains to be seen. The adoption of a radically different policy toward foreign nations immediately upon the outbreak of a major war is inconsistent with previously entertained conceptions of neutrality, and we may as well frankly admit it.

I am inclined to the view that the forces which operate in international affairs are superior to those which emanate from a Congressional enactment, however

sincerely conceived and administered. These proposals should therefore be examined in the light of our own fundamental welfare. It must be emphasized that they imply the surrender of traditional rights and privileges, not in times

of war, so far as we are affected, but in time of peace. Autocratic potentialities are of their essence, and our acquiescence or rejection should be predicated intelligently upon our willingness or unwillingness to abandon the liberty we have in-

herited, and bow submissively and at all times to the will of a dictator. If the qualities inherent in this legislation be plainly exhibited, the answer of the American people will undoubtedly be clear.

## California Business Men Making Organized Efforts To Defeat Latest "Ham and Eggs" Proposal

By HARRY N. BULOW

FOR the third time in five years California is confronted with an election that is a matter of real concern to the economic well-being and prosperity of the State, its political subdivisions and its industry, commerce and finance. In face of the continuation of the campaign that is rendering inhabitants pop-eyed with amazement as plain and fancy varieties of high-pressure salesmanship and propaganda are introduced, business and financial leaders are attempting to organize active opposition to the threat of this new version of the "Ham and Eggs" proposal. In 1934, Upton Sinclair, as candidate for Governor with his amazing EPIC plan, first threatened the stability of California's economic position. Last year, the forerunner of the present "Thirty Dollars Every Thursday" program in conjunction with a proposed single tax amendment again plagued the State with a precarious radical program. The altered program advanced this year is probably the most dangerous of the three and threatens to bankrupt the State if adopted.

### Opposition Finally Organized

For over two years, the sponsors of the California State Retirement Life Payments Act (the official title of the plan) have been actively and aggressively popularizing their program through use of circuses, shows and other forms of entertainment plus the old-fashioned arguments of economic persuasion, such as acquainting merchants with the fact that opposition to the plan will drive customers away, while endorsement will no doubt bring new ones. Opponents of the scheme, in direct contrast to the sponsors' almost fanatical determination to "put it over," have refused to take the plan seriously, confident that nothing so fantastic could ever become a reality. In recent weeks, however, organization of business men all over the State has taken place and substantial counter-propaganda, designed to stiffen the spines of the small business men who are afraid to resist the high-pressure threats of the "Thirty Thursday" advocates, has appeared.

Over 300,000 members are enrolled in the Retirement Life Payments Association, and 1,102,226 signatures were attached to the petitions submitted to the Governor asking for the special election. Faced with the menace of so large a group, the feeling has begun to pervade the State that, since special elections are generally more favorable to the special interest group that gets out the vote, the plan stands an even better chance of adoption than it did in the 1938 election, when it lost by a mere 5 per cent of the entire vote cast. Furthermore, the unanimous opposition of State and county employees, who would have been compelled to accept the warrants authorized in the plan, in lieu of cash, as part payment of their wages, will no longer be a factor, since this provision has been eliminated in the new version. At the special election on Nov. 7, "Ham and Eggs" will be the major item on the ballot followed by only one other item, the newly enacted law placing regulation of California's oil and gas resources in the hands of a State board.

The return of the "Pensioners" bears out the attitude of far-seeing business

leaders during the 1938 campaign, when they actually desired to have the measure enacted, believing it would then be killed for once and all either by failure to operate successfully or else by a Supreme Court decision holding the plan unconstitutional. These qualified observers may now justifiably point out that business once again is faced with a repetition of that last November's costly fight against the proposal.

### The Plan

The revised "Thirty Thursday" plan presents almost unbelievable ramifications. The important provisions are as follows:

1. Compensation warrants of \$30 will be paid every Thursday to all California electors over the age of 50 years who have been residents of the State for one year prior to enactment of the plan.

2. These warrants are to be retired through the sale of warrant redemption stamps of 2 per cent denomination. The stamps are to be affixed each Thursday until \$1.04 worth of stamps per 100 warrants are so affixed.

In order to stimulate circulation of these warrants, certain privileges are extended: (a) The amendment imposes a 3 per cent gross income tax except on business transacted in retirement warrants and on income derived from interstate commerce; (b) Transactions using warrants are further exempted from the Sales and Use Taxes; (c) Warrants are acceptable at face value by the State and all political subdivisions in the payment of taxes, fees, etc.; (d) All purchases made by the State and the subdivisions are required to include an option in their purchase contracts which will permit payment up to 50 per cent of obligation in warrants.

4. The act creates a new State bank which is to act as sole depository for the State and its subdivisions. In order to provide for the immediate opening and operation of the bank, the payments administrator is authorized to offer for sale to the public a \$20,000,000 bond issue. The bank is authorized to act as the agent of the administrator for the payments of warrants and for sale of redemption stamps. It is authorized to furnish banking services, including the maintenance of separate deposit accounts for lawful money and warrants. In addition, the bank is permitted to make ninety-day commercial loans, except that agricultural loans may be made for greater periods.

5. It is proposed that a self-appointed unimpeachable administrator who would be superior to the Governor, Legislature and to State courts be put in office. This administrator is to be one of two persons named in the act.

6. The program further provides that all production and distribution facilities are to be operated at capacity to provide jobs for all under 50.

The number of people qualifying for the pension are estimated at about 1,000,000. The total amount required to pay pensions will, therefore, be in the neighborhood of \$1,560,000,000 plus the cost of administration. This sum represents \$80,000,000 more than the total payroll in the State for all people in 1937. The plan, therefore, goes further than to provide for a shift in income from the "haves" to the

"have-nots." It will cause the actual impoverishment of those not yet on relief rolls.

### Why the Plan Will Fail

There are several factors which seem to indicate that even if the act is adopted, successful operation is remote.

1. The law would have to face the gantlet of the courts. There are substantial constitutional objections to the act under the Federal money power, bills of credit, legal tender and impairment of obligation clauses of the Federal Constitution. Impartial counsel contend that, in the event of passage, constitutional attack might be made forthwith and prior to the actual issuance of warrants thereunder. Such attack, they believe, would be successful.

2. Unwillingness of merchants to accept warrants would never permit the plan to become operative.

3. If higher prices in terms of warrants should result, economic law indicates that the "cheap money," the warrants, would drive the "dear money," currency, out of circulation. The entire business structure of the State would be thrown out of equilibrium with the rest of the country and chaotic conditions would result.

It is too early to predict the outcome of the election, but the fact that commerce, finance and industry are apprehensive indicates that a strong fight will have to be made to defeat it. Groups of A. F. of L. unions have indicated their support of the proposal, despite the fact that, under it, it is possible to prohibit strikes since they would curtail production of goods while human demands are unfilled, an act which is illegal under the plan.

## Recent Book

SCIENCE AND SOCIAL CHANGE

Compiled by Jesse E. Thornton

This is a collection of papers on four main topics. The authors are distinguished in their fields. On the nature and significance of science there are papers by such notables as James R. Angell, Karl Pearson and Robert A. Millikan. On invention, industrialism and business management, Waldemar Kaempffert, G. D. H. Cole, Ralph E. Flanders. On the economic and social accompaniments of technology, T. N. Carver, Eugen von Boehm-Bawerk, Edwin F. Gay, Leo Wolman, John Stuart Mill, Wesley C. Mitchell. On the outlook for a more satisfactory use of scientific knowledge, Thomas Babington Macaulay, Karl T. Compton and Wesley C. Mitchell. The object of this compilation of papers, according to the foreword, is to afford a means whereby the reader "may survey the effects of a pervading influence that . . . has gradually permeated and modified our literature, philosophy, and even our religion. Whereas no complete understanding of the influence involved will be secured by a mere reading of the book, it is believed that a general perspective of some vital phases of life not ordinarily given sufficient consideration may be obtained; that all who read it may be helped to adjust themselves more adequately and more sanely to this world so changed by the achievements of science and invention." (Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C., \$3.)



# Revenue, Reform and Recovery Aspects of the Recent Rise in Federal Taxation

By M. SLADE KENDRICK

**A**MONG the striking changes that have appeared in taxation since the beginning of the depression is the growth of Federal taxation to a position of dominance in the national system of revenues. Before the depression Federal taxes yielded one-third of the total revenues, and State and local taxes two-thirds. Indeed, local taxes alone poured into the treasuries of cities, counties, townships, school districts and other units of local government a sum that exceeded collections from Federal taxes by 50 per cent. But now Federal taxes provide more revenue than State and local taxes combined, and even this great income is insufficient to finance the mounting total of Federal expenditures. The debt obligation grows with each addition of the annually recurring deficit, and interest charges, even at the present abnormally low rates, are a formidable and ever increasing burden. We pay each year to the holders of Federal bonds an amount equal to the principal of the Federal debt in 1916. In view of the present and prospective pressure of expenditures upon revenue, there is every reason to believe that Federal taxation is on an ascending plateau. Its continuing dominance in the revenue system seems assured, and its importance in the national economy assumes a like significance.

That a system of taxation should yield revenue goes without question. Some taxes are, however, imposed primarily not for revenue, but for reform. These two kinds of taxes cannot be sharply distinguished. Taxes levied for revenue may indirectly promote some objective of a reform character. Taxes levied for reform may yield revenue, and usually do. Nevertheless, the existence of both objectives can be recognized, and at times broad distinctions may be made between taxes in which the revenue objective is dominant and taxes by which reforms are sought to be accomplished.

Taxes are seldom levied to bring about economic recovery. Indeed, it would be remarkable if the economic system could be stimulated to greater activity by the payment of a tax. Certain taxes may, however, repress business enterprise more than others. Consequently, no account of Federal taxation at the present time can be complete that does not include the bearing of recent changes, whether made for revenue or for reform, on the all-important problem of facilitating economic recovery. Our first task, then, will be to examine Federal taxation as a source of revenue, and our second as an instrument of reform. We shall then consider the effects of Federal taxation on economic recovery.

## Taxation for Revenue

In Table I the revenue system in 1938 is compared with that of 1929. Federal taxation was relatively simple in 1929. The taxes on personal and corporation income yielded \$2,331.2 millions, or two-thirds of all revenues—four-fifths if the customs be excluded as governed chiefly by the consideration of protection. The taxation of commodities and services was of small importance. It included but one substantial source, tobacco, which yielded \$434.4 millions. Of the remaining revenues, only two were of more than minor significance, the tax on estates yielding \$61.5 millions and stamp taxes, imposed mainly on the issuance and sale of stocks and bonds, yielding \$58.8 millions.

The system of revenues prevailing in 1929, however, proved inadequate in the depression. Shrunk tax yields and increased demands for revenue soon brought on an intensive period of revenue legislation. Seldom and possibly never in our taxation history have there been so many changes in tax laws. Beginning in 1932 new revenue legislation has been enacted each year, eight tax measures in as many years. The latest act, that of 1939, became law this Summer.

TABLE I. FEDERAL TAX COLLECTIONS

	1938.	1929.
Income:		
Personal	\$1,286.3	\$1,095.5
Corporation	1,299.9	1,235.7
Excess profits	35.6	...
Total	\$2,622.8	\$2,331.2
Capital stock	139.3	...
Estate	382.2	61.9
Gift	34.7	...
Stamp	42.2	58.8
Commodities and services:		
Alcoholic beverages	567.9	12.8
Tobacco	568.1	434.4
Admissions and dues	27.3	17.3
Gasoline	203.6	...
Motor vehicles and accessories	89.6	...
Lubricating oil	31.6	...
Electrical energy	38.5	...
Sugar	30.6	...
Cocoanut oils, etc.	27.4	...
Communication	24.0	...
Toilet preparations	16.3	...
Transportation of oil by pipeline	12.5	...
Mechanical refrigerators	8.8	...
Sporting goods	6.7	...
Radios and phonograph records	5.8	...
Fur garments	5.3	...
Matches	4.7	...
Playing cards	4.0	5.4
Other	15.3	4.4
Total	\$1,688.0	\$474.3
Miscellaneous	0.5	12.8
Social security	742.6	...
Unjust enrichment	6.2	...
Customs	342.5	589.3
Total	\$6,001.0	\$3,528.3

In view of all these changes, it is to be expected that the revenue system in 1938 would differ materially from that in 1929. And the most casual inspection of the table discloses great changes, chief of which from the point of view of revenue is the increased emphasis on the taxation of commodities and services. That source yielded \$474.3 millions in 1929 and \$1,688 millions in 1938. Among the new commodities and services made to contribute revenue were alcoholic beverages, gasoline, motor vehicles, lubricating oil, electrical energy, sugar, the transportation of oil by pipeline, toilet preparations, mechanical refrigerators, radios, and fur garments. With few exceptions these are neither necessities nor luxuries. Thus the poor have not been ground by the Federal imposts on commodities nor has the luxurious consumption of the rich been burdened. Of the other new revenues, the most important are the social security taxes supplying \$742.6 millions, and the tax on capital stock, \$139.3 millions.

## Rates Increased

The changes made in sources of revenue were not, however, confined to the introduction of new taxes; the rates of the old taxes were greatly increased. The maximum rate of the personal income tax under the 1928 law, which, save for a temporary reduction, was in effect in 1929, was 25 per cent. But in 1938, the maximum rate has been 79 per cent, and lower and intermediate rates have been increased greatly. During the same period the top rate of the estate tax was increased from 20 to 70 per cent, and on corporation income from 12 per cent to 16½ if all earnings were paid out in dividends, or to 19 per cent if all earnings were retained.

The burden of a tax, and consequently

the revenue realized, may, however, be increased by limiting the allowances and deductions permitted in computing it as well as by the levy of higher rates. Beginning in 1932, extensive changes of this nature were made. Since 1932, personal income tax exemptions have been reduced. Consolidated corporation returns, since 1934, except in the case of railroads, have been prohibited, whereby taxes are increased.

Dividends received by one corporation from another were formerly exempt on account of having already been taxed as earnings. But in 1935, intercorporate dividends in the amount of 10 per cent were taxed. For 1936 and succeeding years 15 per cent has been taxed. A departure of a similar kind was made in 1936, when dividends to individuals, formerly exempt from the normal tax because of the corporation income tax already paid on them, came to be taxed. For many years previous to the depression, losses from business operations could be carried forward for two years to offset taxable income. In 1932, the period of carry-over was limited to one year and in 1933 abolished.

Before the depression, capital gains and losses were, generally speaking, given adequate recognition in computing the income tax. Since 1932 the gains have been

taxed and deduction of the losses has been limited.

The effect of this enormous and varied effort by Congress to provide additional revenue is indicated in Table I. The total revenue was increased from \$3,528.3 millions in 1929, a year of high prosperity, to \$6,001 millions in 1938, a year of depression. Although this additional income has not equaled the growth of expenditures, it is a respectable achievement.

TABLE II. PERSONAL INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR 1937

Net Income Classes.	Amount (in Millions)		Percentage of Total	
	Net Income.	Tax Payment.	Net Income.	Tax Payment.
Under \$5,000	\$12,303	\$78	58.3	6.8
5,000-10,000	3,161	83	15.0	7.3
10,000-25,000	2,633	175	12.5	15.2
25,000-50,000	1,313	179	6.2	15.7
50,000-100,000	822	194	3.9	17.0
100,000-150,000	271	101	1.3	8.8
150,000-300,000	271	130	1.3	11.4
300,000-500,000	117	67	.6	5.9
500,000-1,000,000	113	73	.5	6.4
1,000,000 and over	85	62	.4	5.3
Total	\$21,089	\$1,142	100.0	100.0

But it remains true that a much larger increase could have been obtained. The Federal personal income tax returns supply evidence on this point (Table II). Most net income reported for taxation is received by persons in the lower income classes. Of the \$21,089 millions returned for taxation, \$12,303 millions or 58.3 per



IT'S A GOOD INSTRUMENT TO  
USE BECAUSE BACK OF IT THERE ARE  
FRIENDLY AND COMPETENT PEOPLE SERV-  
ING YOU... ABOUT 300,000 OF THEM

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM





cent was reported by persons earning less than \$5,000, and \$18,097 millions or 85.8 per cent by persons receiving less than \$25,000. The individuals with incomes of less than \$5,000 paid \$78 millions or 6.8 per cent of the taxes and those with incomes of less than \$25,000 paid \$336 millions or 29.4 per cent. On the other hand, individuals with incomes of \$25,000 or more received \$2,992 millions or 14.2 per cent of the total and paid \$806 millions or 70.6 per cent. Clearly not much more revenue was to have been obtained from the large incomes but a great increase could have been realized by the levy of heavier taxes on the intermediate and lower incomes.

#### Taxation for Reform

In discussing Federal taxation for reform, we face the difficulty, noted earlier, of distinguishing the motive of reform from that of revenue. It seems clear, however, that both motives entered into the increases in the upper rates of the personal income and estate taxes. There was great need for revenue, but the amount realized by these increases could have been obtained by higher taxation of the intermediate and smaller incomes and estates. The New Deal, however, preferred that the rich should pay more heavily. In 1935 the President, in a message urging Congress to levy inheritance and gift taxes and to increase the rates of personal income taxation, said:

Social unrest and a deepening sense of unfairness are dangers to our national life which we must minimize by vigorous methods. People know that vast personal incomes come not only through the effort or ability or luck of those who receive them, but also because of the opportunities for advantage which government itself contributes. Therefore the duty rests upon the government to restrict such incomes by very high taxes.

In the resulting legislation the rates of the estate tax were increased to a maximum of 70 per cent and personal incomes of more than \$50,000 were subjected to higher taxation.

The President in the same message advocated the imposition of graduated taxes on corporations. Pointing to the advantages that large corporations derive from interstate commerce, he said that the principle of graduation should be applied in the taxation of corporations as well as in the taxation of personal incomes, gifts and estates. As a result a slight element of graduation has appeared in corporate taxation since 1935. The top of the scale was reached at \$40,000 in the earlier acts, but at present it extends only to \$25,000.

#### Prevention of Avoidance

A large place in the reform program of the present Administration must be given the various devices that it adopted to prevent avoidance of the personal income tax through the use of the corporation. Personal holding companies, formerly reached under a general law, were singled out for special taxation under the revenue acts of 1934, 1935 and 1937. Most severe of all was the tax levied in 1937, which is still in effect. Under it personal holding companies are taxed 65 per cent on undistributed net income of not more than

\$2,000 and 75 per cent on any amount exceeding \$2,000.<sup>1</sup>

The Administration was not, however, content to deal only with special phases of the problem raised by the use of the corporation to avoid the personal income tax. In his message of March 3, 1936, the President called attention to the broad problem of obtaining equity in the taxation of personal income, irrespective of its source.<sup>2</sup> Congress responded with the passage of a law taxing undistributed profits of corporations generally at rates so heavy as to encourage their distribution in dividends and thus to bring about their taxation under the personal income tax.<sup>3</sup>

What may be said of these reform measures? In applying this question to the increases in the rates of the personal income tax, we need not speculate on the justice or injustice of heavy taxation of the rich. Much more important is the fact that persons with large incomes have a safe, certain and legal means of escape from taxation open to them in tax exempt bonds.<sup>4</sup>

#### Graduated Corporation Rates No Real Reform

The use of graduated rates in the taxation of corporation income is so slight that the results hardly deserve comment. The principle is, however, worthy of discussion. To hold that graduated rates should be applied in the taxation of corporation incomes, as in the taxation of personal incomes, is to misapprehend the purpose of this method of taxing personal incomes. Graduated rates are levied on personal incomes in order that the rich may pay in greater proportion to their means than persons of moderate or low incomes. But corporations are not persons. They are owned by stockholders, some of whom are rich, and others of moderate means or even poor. To tax such organizations at graduated rates is to tax them alike with respect to their shares in the earnings. And, as between corporations, grave inequities may result owing to variations in the proportions of rich and poor stockholders. The taxation of corporations at graduated rates can in no sense be described as a real reform.

The taxation of personal holding companies, on the other hand, is a sound reform. When a single individual or a small group organizes a corporation to receive and hold income from dividends, interest, rent and royalties, and not to conduct a business, it is a fair presumption that this enterprise was founded to avoid the payment of the personal income tax. Doubtless some personal holding companies are organized for other reasons. But the tax gains to be obtained by such companies are so great and consequently the temptation to make use of them is so strong that Congress was justified in laying extremely heavy taxes on earnings retained in the treasures of these organizations.

#### The Undistributed Profits Tax

In the undistributed profits tax, the Administration sought attainment of a true reform, equity in taxation. Through the heavy taxation of undistributed profits, corporations were to be compelled to pay out their earnings. The fiction that the earnings of the corporation belong to it

and not to the stockholders was repudiated. All income was to be taxed on the same basis, whether earned by corporations, partnerships, or individuals.

The undistributed profits tax, as finally enacted, was imposed in addition to all other taxes on income and capital. At that time corporation income was regularly taxed 15 per cent and the normal rate of personal income taxation was 4 per cent. Thus any stockholder whose income was taxed at a rate lower than 15 per cent was discriminated against by the corporation tax in that the earnings on his investment in the corporation were taxed at a higher rate than they would have been if these earnings had belonged to him in the first instance. This inequity was continued under the undistributed profits tax and was aggravated by the amount of that payment. Wealthy stockholders, on the other hand, being taxed on their personal incomes at higher rates, were favored by a tax of 15 per cent on corporation income. Earnings on their stock paid a lower rate if retained by the corporation than if distributed to them and thereby made subject to the personal income tax. Thus the undistributed profits tax lessened the advantage of the rich stockholder.

Where does the balance of equity lie? Was the increased inequity in the taxation of stockholders of poor and moderate means compensated for by the increased equity in the taxation of rich stockholders? Fortunately, we need not speculate on this question. In the April issue of *Taxes*, The Tax Magazine, the writer demonstrated from statistics of the Bureau of Internal Revenue the effects of the undistributed profits tax on equity in the taxation of income. Before that tax went into effect approximately 278,000 persons, exclusive of the large number reporting incomes below \$5,000, were at a disadvantage with respect to dividends of \$1,190 millions, and 33,000 persons were at an advantage with respect to dividends of \$1,044 millions. After the tax went into effect 301,000 persons were at a disadvantage with respect to dividends of \$1,528 millions and 10,000 persons were at an advantage with respect to dividends of \$695 millions.

#### Taxation vs. Recovery

We turn now to the bearing of these changes in taxation, whether made for revenue or for reform, on business recovery.

The increased taxes on commodities have doubtless restricted purchases somewhat, owing to the resulting higher prices to consumers. Thus their initial effect on business was depressing. But once business firms dealing in these products had adjusted their operations to the taxes no further discouragement could have been experienced. The taxes became costs like fuel, raw materials and other factors of production. With the new basis of cost established, business men operated on it as on the old.

The increased rates of estate taxation have likewise affected business enterprise slightly if at all. These taxes are levied only upon the death of the owner. Some one must inherit the property. In taking a larger share, it is unlikely that the gov-

ernment has discouraged business enterprise. Indeed, the heirs, if ambitious, may strive the harder to fill the gap in the family fortune; and if lacking in ambition, they would not be energized by the gift of the whole estate. As for the rich fathers, if they accumulate less because of the tax on their estates, it is probable that this effect is smaller than that of taxes laid on the property or income of living men who feel these payments.

The personal income tax is levied at extraordinarily high rates. The rates in the upper brackets exceed even those levied in the World War period, and are higher than the corresponding rates in Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Germany, and Great Britain. Moreover, most persons who pay the Federal income tax pay a State income tax also. In New York, the combined maximum rate on income in excess of \$100,000 is 67 per cent; on income in excess of \$400,000 it is 78 per cent; on income in excess of \$1,000,000 it is 84 per cent. These total rates have been applied for years.

#### Investment Discouraged

Persons in the higher income groups do most of the saving and consequently possess most of the money that is available for investment. The Brookings Institution found that in 1929 54 per cent of all savings were made by persons with incomes of \$20,000 or more, and 34 per cent by those whose incomes exceeded \$100,000. Thus the starting of new enterprises, and the building of new stores, apartment houses and factories, as well as the provision of additional plant and machinery for old firms, depend largely on whether the rich invest. If they do, business prospers. If they do not, business is depressed.

The increase in the rate of the corporation income tax from 12 per cent to 16½ or 19 per cent, though great, was probably no more than was reasonably to have been expected in view of the need for revenue and the increases made in the rates of other taxes. Of much greater significance was the prohibition of a carry-over of operating losses, the treatment of capital gains and losses, and, during the two years in which it was in existence, the undistributed profits tax.

The effect of prohibiting a carryover of operating losses to years of profitable business depends on the difference between industries. The operations of the heavy or producer goods industries are unstable. The operations of the light or consumer good industries are relatively stable. To tax the profits of good years without any consideration of the losses of bad years is to impose a greater burden on the heavy industries than on the light and thereby to discourage enterprise.

#### Discrimination

The discrimination involved in the treatment of capital gains and losses has likewise had a discouraging effect. To tax capital gains fully while permitting the deduction of capital losses only to an insignificant amount in excess of capital gains is to be especially hard on misfortune. The corporation with a capital gain equaling its capital loss may deduct

Continued on Page 486

<sup>1</sup> This legislation was preceded by investigations of tax avoidance by the Treasury and a joint Congressional committee. In reporting the results of the Treasury inquiry, Secretary Morgenthau said that sixty-four foreign personal holding companies were organized in the Bahama Islands alone in 1935. He called attention also to domestic personal holding companies, and to the incorporation of yachts and country estates. Several taxpayers saved from \$200,000 to \$800,000 by organizing personal holding companies to receive their dividends. One man organized a holding company to own his yacht as well as his securities. He then rented the yacht for a sum far less than the cost of its upkeep and operation. The loss sustained by the holding company on this transaction could be deducted from its income and therefore resulted in a tax saving. A wealthy woman transferred a country estate to her personal holding company. The company employed her husband at a salary to manage

the estate. Thus she was able, in effect, to get a tax deduction for the expense of supporting her husband.

<sup>2</sup> He said: "The accumulation of surplus in corporations controlled by taxpayers with large incomes is encouraged by the present freedom of undistributed corporate income from surtaxes. Since stockholders are the beneficial owners of both distributed and undistributed corporate income, the aim, as a matter of fundamental equity, should be to seek equality of tax burden on all corporate income whether distributed or withheld from the beneficial owners."

<sup>3</sup> By this means it was thought that equity could be obtained between the taxation of income earned by corporations and that earned by unincorporated enterprises. And, as is usually true of reform measures, other good things were supposed to be brought about through the accomplishment of the main reform. In some quarters, both in the

New Deal and elsewhere, it was believed that the undistributed profits tax, by compelling corporations to go into the investment market for their capital, would improve the allocation of investment funds, and that by preventing them from overexpansion a significant step toward control of the business cycle would be taken. Such were the high hopes in which the undistributed profits tax became law.

<sup>4</sup> The Treasury has studied the gains of investing in tax exempt bonds for persons with different incomes and the results have been published. Individuals with low incomes can obtain no gain by investing in tax exempt bonds. Individuals with moderate incomes find that a taxable security need yield only slightly more than a tax exempt bond to pay the tax and return on equal net income. Thus if a person with an income of \$5,000 can obtain 3.12 per cent interest from a taxable bond, he is as well off as if he had obtained 3 per cent from a tax exempt bond. Since, in practice, the difference

in yield between these bonds is much greater, such an individual would make nothing by investing in tax exempt bonds. On the other hand, persons with large incomes gain by investing in tax exempt securities and the larger the income the greater the gain. An individual with an income of \$50,000 receives from a 3 per cent tax exempt bond a yield equal to that returned by a 4.35 per cent taxable bond. If his income is \$100,000, he must get 7.32 per cent from the tax exempt security to equal the return from the tax exempt; if it is \$500,000, the taxable security must yield 10.71 per cent, and if it is \$1,000,000 the taxable security must yield 12.51 per cent. Let any one ask how many taxable securities offering a high degree of safety are available at yields of from 4.35 to 12.51 per cent. It is clear that the rich, who pay the highest rates of taxation on their incomes, have a strong incentive to invest their fortunes in tax exempt bonds. To the extent that they do so, the reform sought to be accomplished by the high rates is prevented of realization.



# National Government: Neutrality Interest Waning; Anxiety Over Executive Powers and Its Causes

By KENDALL K. HOYT

WASHINGTON.

**A** SURPRISING wane in interest in the neutrality debate has taken place in the last few days. With sparse attendance on the Senate floor and with half-filled galleries, the set speeches continue. The flood of letters to Congress has slackened. Press comment is wearing thin. The House, meeting briefly two days a week, can scarcely keep a quorum in Washington.

After the first barrage of letters and telegrams against the pending bill, incoming mail has reached more nearly the actual division of opinion which exists through the country and which seems to be swinging increasingly in favor of the measure, especially as to its cash-and-carry features. The belief that the Administration will get essentially the bill it wants is correspondingly strengthened.

This means that the bill may be concluded this month after all. The length of the session may be correspondingly shortened. The House has yet to act, but probably will not take more than a week. An effort may be made toward House acceptance of the Senate draft in lieu of the Bloom bill which passed last session. But the normal process is to send the bill to conference to adjust differences between the House and Senate versions. Here some unforeseen changes may develop.

After that the question is whether to adjourn, under the announced plan of confining the session to neutrality legislation, or to continue through the year and get a running start for next session, with appropriation hearings and other pending business. Republicans and some Democrats, distrustful of the Administration, are unwilling to leave the Executive free to exercise its emergency powers without restraint from Congress. There would be some debate on an adjournment resolution. One compromise would be to appoint a joint committee of Senate and House to sit during a recess, with instructions to resumption Congress.

Rumors have been current as to drastic government reorganization plans. In the matter of national defense appropriations, the President, according to Congressman Taber, has "ordered the War and Navy Departments to ignore statutory provisions against budgetary deficits growing out of unauthorized expenditures for army and navy housing, hospitalization and the reconditioning of obsolete vessels."

Observers, moreover, are uneasy over the President's continual harping upon the presence of submarines off our coasts. At a time when public calm is desired and when the whole idea of the neutrality legislation is to prevent incidents which may inflame the public, it is held more appropriate to make these announcements through some minor official, if not to leave the reporting to the press without official cognizance. Presidential statements obviously make far bigger headlines.

The recent Panama conference wherein the American Republics decreed a broad stretch of neutral waters also is disquieting, since the sole means of policing this expanse of ocean is the United States Navy. Earlier in history, when America was fighting England through attacks upon her shipping, no such rule was laid down by neutral countries and it has generally been assumed that it is anybody's ocean beyond the twelve-mile limit.

There is thus a good deal of incentive for Congress to stay and keep watch on

the Potomac. But it is too early to guess what the outcome will be.

\*\*\*

**NATIONAL DEFENSE** measures doubtless will be considered not later than January. The opinion is still held in some Administration circles that action will be taken this session. The theory is that the Administration does not wish to confuse or jeopardize the issue of neutrality by injecting at the same time the issue of building further war machines, but will submit a program after the bill passes. On this, too, we are reluctant to express an opinion. The situation should begin to clarify in the next few days.

New Deal officials are thinking again of spending measures which will take the form of national defense if the war continues and may go back to previous spending-lending plans if, despite prevailing opinion, there is an outbreak of peace. It is possible that an armistice, with the continuance of the European armament programs, would result in larger exports by opening the sea lanes. But the general effect of peace is viewed somewhat bearishly in Washington.

Even with continuing war, it is evident that the increase in business volume on the outbreak of war was based more upon the anticipation than the immediate actuality of a war boom. It is recalled that in 1914 there was a slump of several months before the boom took hold. This time there is undoubtedly a tendency to build up inventories against a possible rise in prices and wages.

Unofficial estimates indicate that the Federal Reserve index of industrial production will stand at about 118 for October, 121 for November and 126 for December. It is too early for inventory figures, but the current belief is that production is running well ahead of consumption both in consumer and durable goods fields.

Efforts to find markets in South America have occasioned numerous trade inquiries from the American republics and have been the subject of several recent conferences.

An interesting precedent as to loans may be set with tobacco. After the British buyers had withdrawn from the American market, the Department of Agriculture has hinted that it would come to the aid of the growers if they adopted the crop control referendum, turned down last year but accepted last week. The indicated plan is to make loans to the British on tobacco to be held in American warehouses for later withdrawal.

## National Legislation

Week Ended October 7

**LAST WEEK** the Senate met Monday through Friday, Oct. 2-6, and recessed to Monday, Oct. 9. The House met Monday and Thursday, Oct. 2 and 5, and adjourned to Monday.

**EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS**—Rpt of the Tariff Commission on domestic production and importation of pulp wood and wood pulp. Referred to Senate Finance Committee Oct. 4. Pursuant to S. Res. 160. S. Doc. 133—Rpt of Attorney General pursuant to S. Res. 185 on powers that may be exercised by the Executive in emergency or State of war. To Senate Judiciary Committee Oct. 5.

**NEUTRALITY BILL**—HJR306 (SRpt1155)—Senate started debate Oct. 2; will vote Oct. 10 on Tobey amendment for separate consideration of arms embargo repeal and cash-and-carry features of the bill.

**NEW SENATE BILLS**—S2975 (Green) Naval Affairs—Auth Secretary of Navy proceed with public works at Quonset Point, R. I. SJR187 (Pepper) Foreign Relations—Improve economic, commercial and cultural relations among American republics. SRes191 (Johnson, Colo) Forn Relatns—Re-

quest President to urge armistice between belligerent nations.

**NEW HOUSE BILLS**—HR7556 (Case, S D) Judic—Thanksgiving to be legal holiday last Thurs each Nov.

HR7557 (Murdick, Ariz) Ways & Means—Impose taxes on transactions in arms, ammunition and implements of war.

HR7558-60 (Rankin) World War Vets Legis—Liberalize veterans' benefits.

HJR387 (Rees, Kan) Rules—Create joint Congressional committee to consult with President on problems relating to European situation.

HJR388 (Chandler) Rules—Establish joint committee to prepare revision and recodification of Judicial Code.

## Business Forecasters

**T**HE latest figures are now available for two of a number of forecasting devices which THE ANNALIST publishes regularly. These devices are primarily intended to foresee the general trend of business activity.

Both the forecasters for which figures are now available display bullish tendencies. The bank debit-commercial loan ratio rose slightly to 12.29 in September from 12.04 in August. Last year in September the ratio was 11.51. The three-month moving average of the ratio slid off ever so slightly in August for the third successive month. This movement may be considered of little significance at the present time.

The ratio functions best in that kind of business cycle in which the chief characteristic is the overaccumulation of inventories and forward purchases. Thus, it applies most directly to the present business situation. Its rise has been especially slow. In fact, it may be said that the ratio has been creeping forward slowly since July, the low point for the year. In other words, business activity, as represented by bank debits, has been rising at

about the same rate as inventories, as represented by commercial loans.

The figures for and the method of construction of the ratio may be found on Page 473 of this issue.

A full description of the derivative sensitive price index was first published in the issue of Aug. 31, 1939, on Page 267. This forecaster depends largely upon the accuracy and rapidity with which the prices of sensitive industrial raw materials reflect changes in demand for such commodities.

The index for July made a sharp uprush to +61 from +30 in the preceding month, and is indicative of a major upward turn in business activity which was foreseen in the April index (available at the end of July). Back figures for this index are published on Page 473 of this issue.

A word of caution should be beneficial. These forecasters are only two of a number of such devices. They should be interpreted in the light of one's knowledge of general economic conditions. One important factor should be kept in mind. The present upswing in business activity is based upon a forward buying movement in anticipation of a huge increase in demand for war supplies from belligerent nations, a demand which has not yet materialized. The present Hitler-Stalin peace overtures and the general inaction on the Western Front in the last month indicate at least an outside chance of peace and a sudden and almost overnight change in the business situation. S. L. MILLER.

## Recent Book

THE REVOLUTION OF NIHILISM

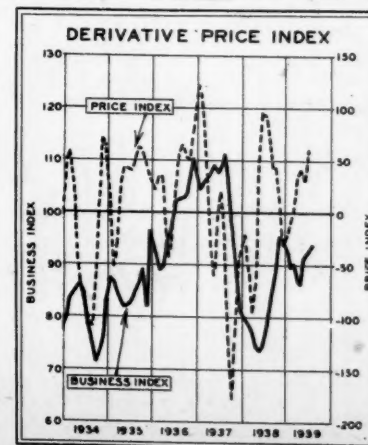
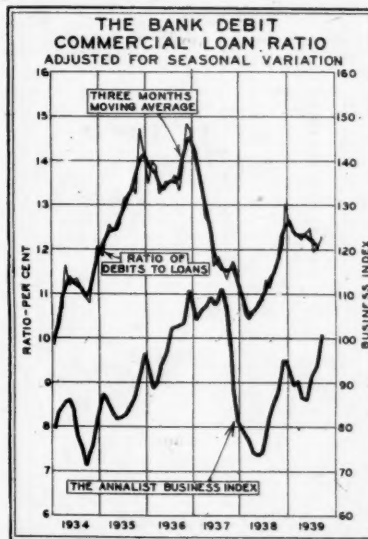
By Hermann Rauschning

In his "Warning to the West," the ex-president of the Danzig Senate eloquently describes the Nazi revolution's aims of world domination. Herr Rauschning was also a member of the National Socialist party, one of the conservatives who attempted to direct the party from within, to direct it into more normal, orderly and conservative channels. The book itself has become very popular, having been widely discussed by columnists and reviewed by the daily press. It is now in its fourth printing, the first having been run off in August, 1939. It is a "must" book for those who are sufficiently interested in finding out what the Nazi revolution really is, and that should include all America.

Under National Socialism there is no longer the German State. Rather the National Socialist party is the State. The aim or policy of the Nazis is one of "dynamism" or direct action, looking toward the maintenance of the present leaders in power. To this end the people are ceaselessly bombarded with propaganda in order to prevent them from thinking for themselves. One of the important principles of the party machine, and one designed to keep the party members in line and obedient to the leaders, is "that two-fold organization. For every group of duties parallel bodies are trained, to cover the same field of work from different sides, with the principal object of watching one another and holding one another in check by their rivalry." "Each member of the rank and file of the party must be made to associate his whole existence with the party, and to identify himself entirely with the party, by the continued fear that if he does not do so he will be robbed of his livelihood."

The Nazi revolution, in short, has been one of destruction for destruction's sake. It has used every conceivable device of terrorism, immorality and brutality to destroy the old and established traditions and institutions of Germany. It has changed the outward appearance of the Reich to one of calm and orderliness without ever having done anything to solve

(Continued on Page 486)





# Financial Markets: Rate of Business Expansion Lower; Motor Sales Outlook Good

STOCK prices have fluctuated in a relatively narrow range during the past week with little net change in the general level. Volume of trading has been relatively light. Investors and traders continue to direct their attention mainly to Europe, war developments overshadowing exceedingly favorable domestic business reports.

The steel stocks, the motors, electrical equipments, du Pont, Kennecott Copper, the tire stocks, Western Union, some of the rails, the farm equipments and the oils lost ground slightly during the week. Even in these groups, however, the net loss has in most cases amounted to only

plants of Chrysler Corporation have, however, served to emphasize the possible adverse effect of more serious labor disturbances during the next few months.

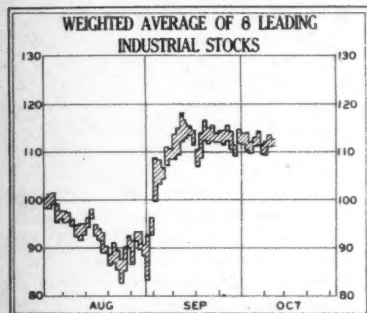
Prices have now been fluctuating in a trading range for four weeks. During this period General Motors, Inland Steel, the electrical equipments, Union Carbide, the containers, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck and a number of independent oils have followed an approximately horizontal trend. Chrysler, the rails and the railway equipments have advanced. United States Steel, Bethlehem Steel, du Pont, the copers, United States Rubber, Western

Union, Allied Chemical and International Harvester have declined moderately. Volume of trading has fallen off as the trading area has developed.

So far as can be determined up to date there has been nothing in the area of the last four weeks to indicate an important reversal of the market's trend. There has been no pronounced weakness in any important group and the character of the market has not suggested that leading stocks were being liquidated under cover of strength in specialties, as is sometimes the case. Simply the absence of such unfavorable symptoms, the market's ability

to hold its ground, and the decline in volume would suggest that the technical position was still strong and that whenever the next move develops it will be upward.

This, however, is only part of the situation. A short distance above the present level lies a very important supply area and it will in all probability take a substantial additional volume of buying to force prices through it. Much depends upon the situation abroad and an increased possibility of an early termination of the war might well cause a substantial decline. It would seem, therefore, that the market is dependent to an unusual extent upon news, and that a confirmation of the theory of the market's technical strength by a break through the high level of last November must be awaited. M. C.



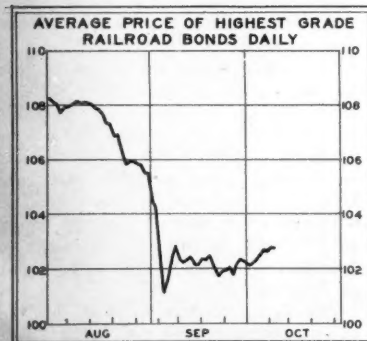
	High.	Low.	Last.
Oct. 5.....	113.0	111.2	112.1
Oct. 6.....	114.5	111.4	111.9
Oct. 7.....	111.5	109.6	110.3
Oct. 9.....	112.1	109.5	111.2
Oct. 10.....	113.6	111.0	111.5
Oct. 11.....	112.6	111.1	112.2

2 or 3 points. Radio, the container stocks, the chain stores, the foods, tobaccos, Loews and some of the utilities have either held stable or have made slight gains.

Although news reports from most major industries have been of a favorable character during the past week, there have been further indications that the rate of business expansion has tended to diminish. Commodity prices have for the most part continued rather irregular and the forward buying movement in raw materials has, temporarily at least, lost much of its vigor.

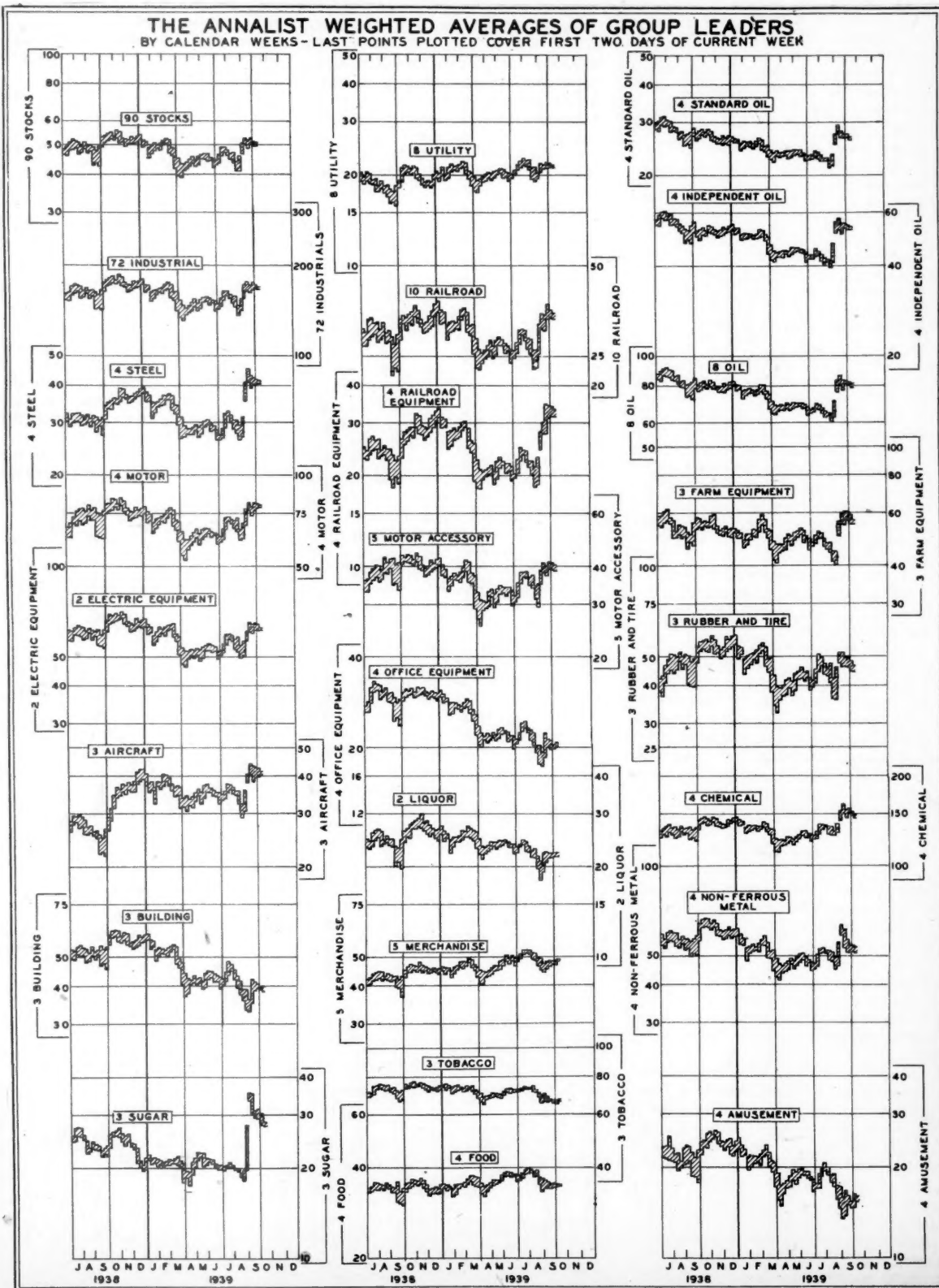
In spite of reports of less urgent buying of steel, output has continued to expand and in some centers production has about reached a ten-year high. Of greater interest to the investor than the immediate course of production, however, is the action likely to be taken with respect to first-quarter prices. In turn this will presumably depend to a large degree upon events abroad.

Reception of the new automobile models, according to reports, has been favorable, indicating the probability of a highly satisfactory fourth quarter for the motor industry. Labor difficulties taking the form of "slow-down" strikes at Dodge



AVERAGE PRICE OF HIGHEST GRADE RAILROAD BONDS

	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July.	June.
4.....	102.45	102.55	107.79	107.94	108.33
5.....	102.67	102.55	107.84	107.94	108.33
6.....	102.60	101.14	108.01	108.24	108.24
7.....	102.74	101.63	107.96	108.09	108.29
8.....	102.70	102.42	108.02	108.07	108.49
9.....	102.70	102.81	108.19	108.07	108.39
10.....	102.67	102.81	108.09	108.04	108.48





# The Week in Commodities: Prices Lower but Copper Is Important Exception

COMMODITY prices declined further last week, largely because of "peace" rumors. The Annalist Index closed at 80.9 per cent of the 1926 base on Saturday, Oct. 7, the lowest since the war began and six-tenths of a point below the previous week. Wheat and corn were sharply lower reflecting small export demand. Cotton and other textiles moved lower. The more speculative items, such as rubber, cocoa and hides likewise declined, although liquidation was not urgent. Copper was an important exception to the general trend and prices rose to the highest level since September, 1937.

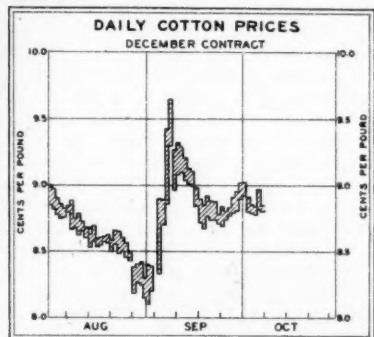
## DAILY COMMODITY PRICES

	Cot.	Wheat	Corn	Hogs	Index	Spot
Oct. 2	8.77	1.01%	.67%	6.75	56.65	167.6
Oct. 3	8.98	.99%	.67%	6.52	56.01	167.3
Oct. 4	8.74	1.00%	.67%	6.68	54.89	168.1
Oct. 5	8.95	1.01%	.67%	6.75	54.84	167.9
Oct. 6	8.97	1.02%	.67%	6.87	56.46	168.9
Oct. 7	8.92	1.00%	.65%	...	55.40	167.5

For descriptions of items used see THE ANNALIST of Oct. 5, 1939.

## COTTON

Speculative interest waned a bit more last week and cotton futures closed near the bottom and 11 to 20 points below the previous week. Current prices are a full cent a pound under the peaks reached the first week of the war, a rather severe decline considering the operating schedules of the industry and the fact that war still rages in Europe despite numerous "peace" rumors.



Bulls were cheered by the fact that volume of trading declined to the lowest levels since mid-August, indicating no great desire to sell. A large part of last week's losses can be attributed to extensive hedging by producers. The new crop is now at peak movement and hedging operations have been large. Many growers are apparently convinced that cotton will not go up, otherwise they wouldn't hedge at this stage of the game.

## MOVEMENT OF AMERICAN COTTON

	Oct. 5	Sept. 28	Oct. 6	Yr. to
	1939	1939	1938	P. C.
Movement into Sight:				
During week	655	615	585	+12.0
Since Aug. 1	3,578	2,923	3,247	+10.2
Deliveries During Week:				
To domestic mills	207	167	158	+31.0
To foreign mills	...	...	99	...
To all mills	...	...	257	...
Deliveries Since Aug. 1:				
To domestic mills	1,188	961	1,054	+12.7
To foreign mills	...	...	642	...
To all mills	...	...	1,696	...
Exports:				
During week	230	175	106	+108.5
Since Aug. 1	991	761	702	+41.2
World Visible Supply (Thursday):				
World total	...	...	7,186	...
Week's change	...	...	+328	...
U. S. A. only	5,720	5,502	5,805	-1.5

\*Not available.

Mill conditions continue excellent, with almost all units operating on a comfortable bank of unfilled orders. Gray goods sales have not been very heavy in recent weeks—in fact they have been below the current high rate of production—but the huge sales made immediately after war broke out crammed order files of the majority of mills to such an extent that they will be working full speed for some time even though no more sales are made.

The Department of Agriculture reports

that mill margins on seventeen constructions averaged 14.56 cents last month, the highest in two years. The September ten-year average is 13.36, while in September, 1938, the margin was but 11.23 cents. Current profit margins—plus the large unfilled orders on hand—are responsible for the optimism which now prevails in mill circles. Generally speaking, cotton mills are an unprofitable venture and when good times come the owners are indeed thankful.

Export business continues to make a remarkable showing despite high ocean freight rates and the dangers of shipping. Last week some 230,000 bales went overseas, the highest total since the 233,000 bales sold abroad in the week ended Jan. 19, 1938. The week before last 175,000

bales were exported, while a year ago the total was 106,000 bales.

Exports for the season are now 991,000 bales, a gain of more than 40 per cent as contrasted with the comparable period of last year and a far better showing than had generally been expected a month ago.

Actual export data, however, do not show the true picture, since exporters have sold much fiber that has not yet been shipped. The Department of Agriculture estimates that 2,321,000 bales were sold through the end of last month. Adding sales made prior to the start of the subsidy program, the cotton trade figures that up to 3,000,000 bales have been sold to date. Last season total exports were 3,362,000 bales so that if the current trend is maintained, this season's exports will

make an extremely favorable comparison with last season.

The Textile Economics Bureau announced last week that rayon consumption in the nine months ended September totaled 326,700,000 pounds, just about the same as consumption for all of 1938. Consumption this year will set a new high record, a feat that is no longer news for the fast growing rayon industry.

A comparison of rayon and cotton consumption helps to show why the cotton industry is now burdened with excessive stocks to say nothing of prices that are considered too low by many tradesmen.

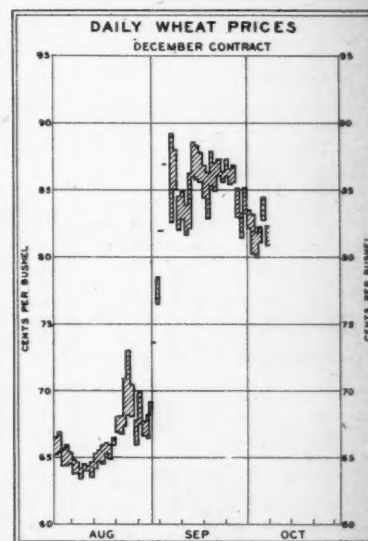
In 1929 rayon consumption totaled 131,464,000 pounds. This year's consumption will be more than three times the total for the boom year. Cotton consumption, on the other hand, was 7,091,000 bales in the 1928-29 season, while in the twelve months ended July 31 it was 6,860,000 bales. Usage this season will be substantially higher—thanks to the war boom—but the gain as compared with 1929 will be nominal.

The government sprang another surprise on Monday of this week when it announced the new cotton crop at 11,928,000 bales. The trade had expected a figure 200,000 to 300,000 bales larger. Some buying came into the market following release of the estimate, but the rally was cut short by additional hedging.

Last month the Department of Agriculture surprised the cotton trade by placing the new crop at 12,380,000 bales, about 500,000 more than had generally been expected. Such differences do little to improve conditions. The department explained the latest change by stating "Hot, dry weather during September stopped development and caused premature opening \* \* \* weevil damage was apparently somewhat heavier than indicated earlier."

## THE GRAINS

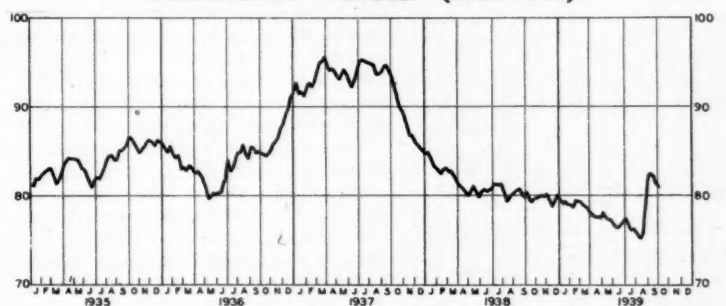
Wheat lost almost 4 cents a bushel last week thus carrying prices to the lowest point since the war began. Trading was slack. On the whole, last week closely resembled the weeks prior to the declaration of war by England and France.



Traders are beginning to tire of the apathetic action of wheat over the last four and one-half weeks. Strangely enough, wheat prices have done nothing since the day after war actually broke out. Prices have held within a nine-cent range, unusually small considering the hectic state of affairs.

The action of wheat over the last month is in vivid contrast to the first month of the World War. At that time trading was feverish and prices were soaring. The beginning of the second world war finds trading at low ebb and prices only mod-

## THE ANNALIST WEEKLY INDEX OF WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES (1926=100)



	Farm Products	Food Products	Textile Products	Fuels	Metals	Building Materials	Chemicals	Miscellaneous	All Commodities
1938.									
Oct. 8	78.9	72.9	58.9	85.2	97.0	69.0	87.1	71.5	80.3
1939.									
Aug. 5	68.5	64.1	62.8	83.1	95.7	71.0	85.2	69.0	75.7
Aug. 12	67.6	63.7	63.0	83.3	95.7	70.9	85.1	68.9	75.3
Aug. 19	67.2	63.5	63.2	83.0	95.7	70.9	85.1	69.0	75.1
Aug. 26	69.6	66.1	63.4	82.9	95.7	70.9	85.1	69.1	76.1
Sept. 2	72.6	70.2	63.1	83.4	96.4	70.9	85.1	70.3	78.2
Sept. 9	79.3	76.3	63.1	83.8	96.7	70.9	85.1	73.6	82.3
Sept. 16	79.0	76.0	69.0	84.4	96.7	70.9	85.4	73.0	82.5
Sept. 23	78.0	74.7	71.7	84.3	96.9	70.8	85.4	77.6	82.2
Sept. 30	77.1	73.5	72.9	84.7	96.5	70.8	85.4	76.3	81.5
Oct. 7	75.2	71.4	74.4	86.8	96.2	70.8	85.4	75.6	80.9

Percentage changes for week from:									
Last week	-2.5	-2.9	+2.1	+2.5	+0.7	0.0	0.0	-0.9	-0.7
Last year	-4.7	-2.1	+26.3	+1.9	+2.3	+2.6	-2.0	+5.7	+0.7

## SPOT PRICES OF IMPORTANT COMMODITIES

(New York Prices Except as Noted)

	Oct. 7, 1939.	Sept. 30, 1939.	Oct. 8, 1939.
Wheat, No. 2 red, c.i.f., domestic (bu.)	\$1.00%	\$1.03%	\$0.80
Corn, No. 2 yellow (bu.)	.65%	.68%	.62%
Oats, No. 2 white (bu.)	.45%	.46%	.36%
Rye, No. 2 Western domestic, c.i.f. (bu.)	.72%	.74%	.60%
Barley, malting (bu.)	.65	.69%	.65
Flour, spring patents (bbl.)	5.63	5.72	4.50-4.65
Cattle, good and choice heavy steers, average, Chicago (100 lb.)	9.875	10.03	11.44
Hogs, good and choice, average, Chicago (100 lb.)	6.87	6.94	8.26
Beef, Western dressed steers, 700 lbs. and up, good and choice, average (100 lb.)	16.00	16.00	17.37%
Hams, smoked, 10-12 lbs. (lb.)	.19	.20%	.2175
Pork, mess (100 lb.)	20.75	20.75	26.88
Bacon, No. 1 dry cure, 6-8 lbs. (100 lb.)	20.00	22.00	26.25
Lard, steam Western (100 lb.)	6.95	7.40	8.20
Sugar, raw, duty-paid (lb.)	.0365	.0367%	.0315
Sugar, refined (lb.)	.0560	.0575	.0475
Coffee, Santos, No. 4 (lb.)	.07875	.07875	.0825
Cocoa, Accra (lb.)	.0532	.0567	.0510
Cotton, middling upland (lb.)	.0916	.0908	.0850
Wool tops (lb.)	1.24	1.27	.84
Silk, 78% seriplane, Japan, 13-15 (lb.)	3.10	3.03	1.86
Rayon, 150 denier, first quality (lb.)	.51	.51	.51
Worsted Yarn, Bradford, 2-40s, halfblood weaving (lb.)	1.68%	1.63%	1.28%
Cotton yarn, carded 20-2 warp (lb.)	.28%	.28%	.21
Printcloth, 38% inch, 64x60, 5.35 (yd.)	.05%	.05%	.04%
Cotton sheeting, brown, 36-inch, 58x60, 4.00, unbranded double cuts (yd.)	.06%	.06%	.05%
Hides, light native cows, Chicago (lb.)	.15%	.16%	.12
Leather, union backs (lb.)	.38	.38	.32
Rubber, plantation ribbed smoked sheets (lb.)	.1925	.2010	.1730
Coal, anthracite, chestnut (short ton)	5.80	5.80	6.25
Petroleum, crude, at well, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter avg. for 10 fields (bbl.)	1.147	1.147	1.213
Gasoline, at refinery, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter avg. for 4 refineries centers (gal.)	.053875	.05262	.0495
Pig iron, Iron Age composite (gross ton)	22.61	20.61	20.44
Finished steel, Iron Age composite (100 lb.)	2.236	2.236	2.286
Steel scrap, Iron Age composite (gross ton)	22.08	22.50	14.25
Copper, electrolytic, delivered Conn. (lb.)	.125	.12	.10%
Copper, export, c.i.f. (lb.)	.124	.12	.1070
Lead (lb.)	.0550	.0552	.0510
Tin, Straits (lb.)	.56	.60	.4470
Zinc, East St. Louis (lb.)	.0650	.0650	.0495
Silver, Handy & Harman official (oz.)	.35%	.35	.42%
Cottonseed oil, crude, bleachable, s. e. immediate (lb.)	.05197	.06	.06%
Paper, newsroll contract (ton)	50.00	50.00	50.00
Paper, wrapping, No. 1 Kraft (lb.)	.05	.05	.05

Prices for previous Friday.



## COMMODITY FUTURES PRICES

(Grains at Chicago; others at New York)

## Daily Range

	October.	December.	January.	March.	May.	July.
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Cotton (Old):	9.32	9.27	9.03	8.93	8.82	8.80
Oct. 2.....	9.32	9.14	8.91	8.81	8.73	8.70
Oct. 3.....	9.15	9.08	8.86	8.80	8.57	8.50
Oct. 4.....	9.14	9.09	8.84	8.79	8.65	8.64
Oct. 5.....	9.22	9.11	8.97	8.83	8.77	8.68
Oct. 6.....	9.12	9.08	8.85	8.80	8.70	8.70
Oct. 7.....	9.11	9.08	8.85	8.80	8.70	8.70
Oct. 7 close.....	9.11	9.08	8.85	8.80	8.70	8.70
Week's range.....	9.32	9.08	8.93	8.79	8.82	8.64
Previous week.....	9.36	9.00	9.02	8.70	8.80	8.62
Wk. Oct. 8, 1938.....	8.33	8.11	8.34	8.12	8.29	8.10
Contract {	10.15	7.26	9.42	7.26	9.90	7.29
range {	Se.8	Ja.10	Se.7	Ja.2	Se.8	Ja.27
Cotton (New):						
Oct. 2.....	9.37	9.36	9.02	9.02	8.93	8.93
Oct. 3.....					8.72	8.72
Oct. 4.....					8.71	8.71
Oct. 5.....					8.66	8.55
Oct. 6.....					8.66	8.58
Oct. 7.....					8.69	8.57
Oct. 7 close.....	9.24	n	8.93	n	8.75	n
Week's range.....	9.37	9.36	9.02	8.96	8.93	8.72
Previous week.....	9.16	9.16	9.11	8.87	8.82	8.75
Contract {	9.52	8.44	10.00	8.25	10.02	8.37
range {	Se.15	Au.31	Se.8	Se.1	Se.8	Au.30

Old and New Contracts: Traded week ended Friday, Oct. 6, 600,200 bales; previous week, 781,400; year ago, 659,000.

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Wheat:						
Oct. 2.....	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2
Oct. 3.....	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2
Oct. 4.....	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2
Oct. 5.....	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2
Oct. 6.....	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2
Oct. 7.....	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2
Oct. 7 close.....	84 1/2	81 1/2	80	84 1/2	83	79 1/2
Week's range.....	84 1/2	80	84 1/2	80	83	79 1/2
Previous week.....	86 1/2	81 1/2	87 1/2	81 1/2	86 1/2	80 1/2
Week Oct. 8, 1938.....	65 1/2	62 1/2	66 1/2	63 1/2	65 1/2	62 1/2
Contract {	89 1/2	62	90 1/2	63 1/2	86 1/2	79
range {	Sept. 7	July 24	Sept. 7	July 24	Sept. 23	Oct. 4

Traded week ended Friday, Oct. 6, 110,250,000 bushels; previous week, 102,135,000; year ago, 73,819,000.

## Weekly Range

	Week Ended	Week Ended	Contract Range	Week Ended
	Oct. 7, 1939	Sept. 30, 1938	High.	Low.
Corn:				
Dec.....	52 1/2	48 1/2	54 1/2	48 1/2
May.....	55 1/2	51 1/2	57 1/2	51 1/2
July.....	56 1/2	52 1/2	58 1/2	52 1/2
Bushels traded	23,608,000	33,941,000		
Oats:				
Dec.....	32 1/2	31 1/2	34 1/2	31 1/2
May.....	33 1/2	32 1/2	35 1/2	32 1/2
July.....	34 1/2	33 1/2	36 1/2	33 1/2
*Bushels traded	5,966,000	7,367,000		
Rye:				
Dec.....	54 1/2	51 1/2	56 1/2	51 1/2
May.....	56 1/2	53 1/2	58 1/2	53 1/2
July.....	57 1/2	54 1/2	59 1/2	54 1/2
*Bushels traded	3,154,000	4,130,000		
Coccos:				
Dec.....	5.55	5.05	5.81	5.12
Jan.....	5.43	5.21	5.72	5.17
Mar.....	5.62	5.08	5.82	5.20
May.....	5.69	5.14	5.94	5.20
July.....	5.68	5.19	5.99	5.20
Sept.....	5.83	5.25	5.90	5.45
Contracts traded	1,479	1,635		
Coffee-A (No. 7) Old Contract:				
Dec.....	4.15	4.18	4.46	4.18
Mar.....	4.15	4.18	4.46	4.18
Contracts traded	1	1		
Coffee-A (No. 7) New Contract:				
Dec.....	4.35	4.45	4.85	4.35
Mar.....	4.30	4.45	4.82	4.30
May.....	4.32	4.45	4.75	4.32
July.....	4.34	4.45	4.85	4.34
Contracts traded	1	1		
Coffee-D (Santos No. 4):				
Dec.....	6.34	6.27	6.60	6.26
Mar.....	6.42	6.31	6.68	6.35
May.....	6.44	6.35	6.68	6.36
July.....	6.48	6.38	6.68	6.45
Sept.....	6.45	6.45	6.68	6.45
Contracts traded	68	199		
Copper:				
Dec.....	11.41	11.15	11.15	11.18
Mar.....	11.49	11.22	11.22	11.26
May.....	11.50	11.35	11.25	11.28
July.....	11.52	11.28	11.28	11.28
Sept.....	11.52	11.28	11.28	11.28
Contracts traded	500	342		
Cottonseed Oil:				
Oct.....	6.90	6.74	6.95	6.80
Dec.....	7.12	6.70	7.06	6.86
Jan.....	7.15	6.74	7.01	6.88
Mar.....	7.35	6.98	7.06	6.90
May.....	7.40	6.91	7.05	6.92
Contracts traded	653	1,111		
Hides:				
Dec.....	15.20	13.90	14.15	14.18
Mar.....	15.48	14.22	14.40	14.48
June.....	15.70	14.67	14.72	n
Sept.....	15.85	15.18	15.02	n
Contracts traded	1,420	1,595		
Rubber:				
Dec.....	19.79	18.68	18.69	18.75
Mar.....	18.85	17.60	17.75	n
May.....	18.90	17.40	17.60	n
July.....	18.25	18.00	17.56	n
Contracts traded	917	827		
Silk-No. 1:				
Dec.....	2.95	2.85	2.90	t
Jan.....	2.91 1/2	2.79	2.84	2.87
Mar.....	2.89 1/2	2.74	2.83 1/2	t
May.....	2.85	2.74	2.83 1/2	t
Contracts traded	301	399		
Sugar-No. 3 ("U. S."):				
Jan.....	2.26	2.13	2.19	2.20
Mar.....	2.36	2.18	2.23	2.24
May.....	2.41	2.23	2.27	2.28
July.....	2.45	2.27	2.31	2.33
Sept.....	2.48	2.32	2.36	2.38
Contracts traded	1,407	776		
Sugar-No. 4 ("World"):				
Mar.....	2.06	1.81	1.90	1.81 1/2
May.....	2.07 1/2	1.82 1/2	1.82 1/2	1.83
Sept.....	2.09	1.88	1.83	1.84
July.....	1.97 1/2	1.89	1.85	n
Contracts traded	965	669		
Wool Tops:				
Oct.....	122.1	120.0	120.1	122.0
Dec.....	122.5	115.0	116.1	b
Mar.....	118.2	107.4	109.0	t
May.....	116.8	106.0	107.1	107.3
July.....	112.0	104.5	105.2	105.6
Pounds traded	6,500,000	6,450,000		

a Asked. b Bid. n Nominal. t Traded. @ Bid and asked. \*Week ended Friday, 1938.

erately higher than they were a month ago.

The wheat trade agrees that the principal dampening factor is the record-breaking supplies of grain now available. In addition, there is some possibility that next year's European crop will be substantially larger because every country is making strenuous efforts to increase production. Only destruction of wheat fields on a wide scale could cut down the anticipated yield.

The domestic picture is clouded not only because of more than ample supplies, but also because our prices are far above the world parity. Without the present export subsidy, we would not be able to sell a bushel of wheat overseas, and speculators are well aware of that fact. Should our agricultural policy be changed—and stranger things have happened—domestic wheat prices would collapse overnight. Even the possibility of any drastic shift in policy would produce the same result.

The Northwestern Miller reports that September flour production (covering 64 per cent of the nation) was 7,330,000 barrels, the highest for any month since October, 1929. The total for last year was only 6,350,000 barrels.

## COPPER

Domestic quotations were boosted one-half cent a pound to 12 1/2 cents last week, thus placing the red metal at the highest level since late in 1937. Futures failed to reflect the advance in spot prices and declined slightly last week, although losses were much less than for most other items. Volume of trading improved whenever the market was rising.

Copper futures are now almost 150 points below the recent highs despite the fact that spot prices have advanced persistently and domestic sales have been of record-breaking proportions. In September 184,000 tons of copper was sold, a startling gain as compared with only 39,000 tons in the previous month and the highest in recent years. The 1937 peak was only 75,000 tons.

The lack of world copper statistics makes it difficult to predict what may happen now. Last August the copper cartel boosted production to 105 per cent of the base quota, the highest since 1937. Trade information, however, indicates that world production is considerably larger now than it was three months ago and consequently world stocks may be relatively large despite the good gains shown in consumption.

Copper, however, is definitely a "war baby" and if the war continues—and informed opinion is that it will—the red metal will go up on its name as fast as on anything else.

## SUGAR

Domestic sugars eased 8 to 11 points last week in a continuation of the selling that has been witnessed ever since the quota system was suspended. On Monday prices declined severely, with losses ranging up to 15 points. Much to the disappointment of contract holders, volume of trading expanded as prices declined. Last week's volume of 1,407 contracts was about double that of the previous week. Activity also increased on Monday.

There is nothing mysterious about the recent decline in sugar prices. World supplies are regarded as ample by almost all concerned. The domestic picture is equally bearish, especially since beet output has been increased by leaps and bounds in recent years. Last season we produced 1,804,000 short tons, the highest in history and compared with less than 1,000,000 tons in the 1927 crop year. Production in the 1939-40 season will total roughly 1,650,000 tons, according to the latest estimates. The decline is attributed largely to lower prices, which have discouraged production.

The refined market has been extremely

slow in recent weeks because of relatively large stocks in the hands of retailers and housewives. Prices now average 5.50 cents a pound in New York with lower prices prevailing in the West and South. A few weeks ago quotations were 5.75 cents and sugar was hard to obtain at that price.

## RUBBER

In its characteristic fashion rubber declined with stock prices last week. Futures lost about 100 points before support was uncovered. Closing prices were above the worst, but still in the lowest territory since the start of the war and roughly 450 points below the recent peaks.

In view of the extreme optimism which surrounds the motor industry, the weakness in crude rubber prices is somewhat discouraging. Last week The New York Times Index of Automobile Production hit 126 per cent of "normal," the highest since October, 1937, and more than 100 points over the low reached in August.

Automobile observers point out that this is the steepest rise ever witnessed in the industry with the possible exception of the 1933 speculative boom. Not only is current production living up to all hopes, but the outlook is unusually bright. Sales reports from Detroit are filled with phrases such as "largest since 1929," "best in history" and "surprising demand."

Because of the favorable motor situation, most authorities are inclined to view the outlook for rubber with equal optimism.

## COCOA

Traders spent a hectic week. The dangers of war were brought forcefully to the front when news was received that the British steamer Clement had been sunk. Since the boat often carried cocoa, speculators used the sinking as an excuse to buy contracts and prices experienced a short-lived rally. Peace hopes soon submerged the bulls, however, and cocoa ended the week roughly 40 points lower. Current prices are 175 points under the highs of a month ago and about where they were when the year started.

New York warehouse stocks declined 45,000 bags last week on top of a 75,000-bag decline in the previous seven days. Stocks are now about 1,100,000 bags, compared with the recent top of 1,450,000 bags and slightly less than 1,000,000 bags a year ago.

## HIDES

The December contract fell below 14 cents last week for the first time in almost a month. At Saturday's closings, losses averaged 110 points with final prices not far from the worst. The depressing influence, of course, was the rumors of peace which flew thick and fast last week.

The trade publication, *Hide and Leather*, takes a very optimistic view of the outlook. Asserting that "shoe production has been gaining in all principal centers," the authority adds that Midwestern factories have all they can handle; Wisconsin, Illinois and Missouri factories are operating at about 80 per cent of capacity, while some of those in New England are "rushed."

Leather production is at a high level, according to trade reports, with the unfilled orders of most plants large enough to insure capacity operations for several months even if market conditions change. Heavy September deliveries have depleted stocks of many leathers and should orders fall off, some plants would continue operations anyway in order to build up inventories.

The present stalemate in the hide market can be attributed to the rumors concerning peace. Definite news that the war will be carried on would undoubtedly result in soaring prices.

LA RUE APPLIGATE.



# Wheat Glut at Ports Causes Shortage of Freight Cars; Canadian Shipping Outlook

JUST as in the United States, Canada is experiencing a shortage of railroad facilities. The cause of this shortage of rolling stock in Canada, however, differs radically from that in the United States. For the Canadian roads have not allowed their replacement programs to fall off so drastically as the American common carriers. Thus, although both railroad systems have been experiencing a sharp resurgence in freight traffic in the last month or so, it is the congestion of grain freight rather than any actual shortage of cars that has been responsible for the troubles of the Canadian roads.

The chief points of congestion are at the lake ports of Fort William and Port Arthur and at Montreal, where grain elevators are loaded to capacity. Vessels to Europe have not been readily available, and that, together with the speed of delivery by the farmer as well as the exceptionally large wheat crop, has brought the railroads to a condition where they have more grain cars under load and consigned for the lake ports than there is available storage space, immediate or prospective. Adding to the congestion is the inability of the lake steamers to unload their wheat cargoes at Montreal, and thus their inability to relieve the surfeit at the lake ports.

A good-sized shipment of grain to the United Kingdom and to various neutral countries on the Continent is expected to get under way soon. This fleet of grain vessels is to be conveyed. In the meantime, the Canadian Board of Grain Commissioners has ordered that "cars for local transshipment to elevators in the drought area which have storage space available \* \* \* be provided, \* \* \* notwithstanding the car-order book."

There is little fear, however, that the present congestion of grain cars will have much, if any, adverse effect on the earnings of the Canadian roads. In fact, the Canadian Pacific's chairman, Sir Edward Beatty, expects the company's net income to approximate the level of 1937, when \$9,462,000, or 30 cents a common share, was earned. The factors in this sharp improvement of profits have been described almost weekly in these columns—a striking advance in grain loadings accompanied by increased loadings of minerals and metals and miscellaneous products. Another factor promises to be particularly important (especially in 1940), and that is income from the shipping lines owned by the Canadian Pacific. In fact, Canadian Steamships, Ltd., wholly owned

subsidiary, was one of last week's market leaders in Toronto.

Canadian National's revenues have likewise been stimulated by the exceptional improvement in loadings. Gross income for the third quarter ended Sept. 30, 1939, gained \$1,525,000 over that of the same period last year. Gross revenues were \$7,520,000 in the last three months and \$5,995,000 in the corresponding quarter of 1938.

Observers in Canada appear to be particularly optimistic over a revival of ship-

ping and shipbuilding. Whether or not the new Neutrality Bill, with its sweeping cash and carry provision, is passed by the United States Congress, Canadian shipping and shipbuilding activity is bound to pick up substantially. But the passage of the Neutrality Bill in its present form will provide an even greater stimulus to Canadian shipping than the war itself has so far furnished. Allowing for the possible transfer of American vessels to British registry, which in itself is no probability since the United States Maritime Commis-

sion may adopt a prohibitive policy, the removal of the world's second largest merchant marine amounting to 11,362,000 tons, from trade with the belligerents will be a severe blow to the Allies. Every last ship in their possession including those of the empire dominions and colonies will have to be impressed.

Thus, the future of Canadian shipping, at least for the duration of this war, is assured. But the Canadian merchant marine in itself is very inadequate for the probable demands to be made on its services. According to the accompanying table, 45 per cent of the Canadian merchant tonnage is over twenty years old, or beyond the "useful-life" age. Besides, much of the newer tonnage is in vessels of less than 1,000 tons, which is not really seagoing. And finally a large proportion of the Canadian fleet is engaged in the lakes trade and is therefore probably unable to sail the Atlantic. Thus the shipbuilding industry may once more be expected to come into its own, and Canadian Vickers (among other companies) should accordingly benefit, and finally come out of the red.

## AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE CANADIAN MERCHANT MARINE, JUNE 30, 1939

		Cumulative %	
		Upward	Downward
Years.	Tonnage.	%	%
Under 5.....	20,609	1.7	100.0
5 and under 10	95,517	7.8	98.3
10 and under 15	376,227	30.7	90.5
15 and under 20	183,428	15.0	55.2
20 and under 25	83,446	6.8	32.0
25 and over....	464,734	38.0	44.8
Total .....	1,223,961	100.0	100.0

It is doubtful, however, that the shipbuilding industry will be able to take care of anything like the demand that is likely to develop, even though shipyards long idle are being commissioned. In fact, if judged by the standards of 1914-1918, the shipbuilding industry is almost



## Toronto Stock Exchange DAILY CLOSING AVERAGES

	20	15	West
	Industrials	Gold	Oils
Oct. 2.....	120.6	104.9	35.1
Oct. 3.....	119.8	105.2	34.7
Oct. 4.....	118.8	104.8	34.5
Oct. 5.....	120.3	104.9	34.6
Oct. 6.....	121.0	105.1	34.6
Oct. 7.....	120.5	105.7	34.7
Oct. 9.....	Thanksgiving Day		

## SHARES SOLD

	Week Ended	Oct. 7, 1939.	Oct. 8, 1939.
Monday .....	215,000	1,046,000	
Tuesday .....	163,000	807,000	
Wednesday .....	164,000	957,000	
Thursday .....	177,000	798,000	
Friday .....	242,000	586,000	
Saturday .....	131,000	465,000	
Total .....	1,092,000	4,669,000	

## Montreal Stock Exchange DAILY CLOSING AVERAGES

	20	15	10	Pulp	Gold
	Industrials	Industrials	Industrials	Industrials	Industrials
Oct. 2.....	62.7	57.4	141.8	93.0	
Oct. 3.....	62.7	55.9	136.3	92.4	
Oct. 4.....	62.8	55.4	131.3	92.0	
Oct. 5.....	63.6	55.9	133.6	93.0	
Oct. 6.....	64.6	57.2	138.4	95.1	
Oct. 7.....	68.8	56.2	133.8	94.5	
Oct. 9.....	Thanksgiving Day				

## SHARES SOLD

	Week Ended	Oct. 7, 1939.	Oct. 8, 1939.
Monday .....	87,610	150,000	
Tuesday .....	75,077	114,000	
Wednesday .....	90,769	141,000	
Thursday .....	33,900	59,000	
Friday .....	68,745	177,000	
Saturday .....	104,780	119,000	
Total .....	460,881	760,000	

## VESSELS BUILT IN CANADA

Number. Tonnage.		Number. Tonnage.	
1913.....	324 24,325	1926.....	247 39,840
1914.....	289 46,887	1927.....	341 32,301
1915.....	224 45,721	1928.....	236 12,904
1916.....	167 13,497	1929.....	328 49,798
1917.....	184 28,638	1930.....	282 28,871
1918.....	216 53,912	1931.....	294 45,163
1919.....	277 104,444	1932.....	202 19,032
1920.....	352 104,074	1933.....	159 9,156
1921.....	220 95,838	1934.....	113 5,818
1922.....	143 78,409	1935.....	141 4,306
1923.....	154 14,868	1936.....	205 11,388
1924.....	160 20,336	1937.....	213 10,423
1925.....	232 36,147	1938.....	312 13,074

certain not to become a factor in supplying the need for more merchant vessels. It is evident from the accompanying table that the World War had very little effect upon shipbuilding, except perhaps

## Week Ended

## Transactions on the Montreal Exchange

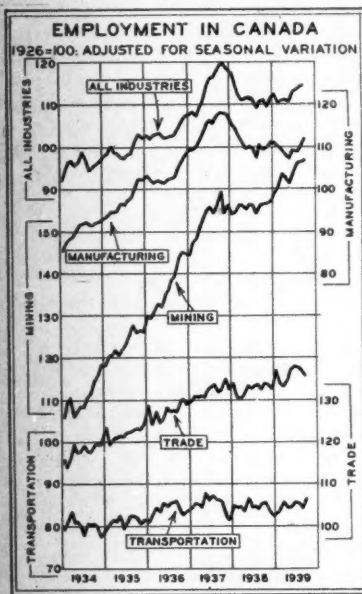
Saturday, Oct. 7

STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS				STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS				STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS				STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS				CURB MARKET STOCKS				CURB MARKET MINING STOCKS			
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
50 Agnew .....	104	104	104	45 Dom Gls .....	114	114	114	1,727 Massey .....	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	90 Wpg El pf. 10%	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	765 Cub Alreit. 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3,600 Beaufort .....	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
20 Agnew pf. 110	110	110	110	10,416 Dom S&CB 16%	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	935 McCall .....	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	5 Pw Notes .....	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	230 Dom Eng. 40	39	39	39	100 Big Mts .....	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
95 A P Grain .....	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	100 Dom Store .....	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	2,311 Mt Pow .....	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2					100 Dom Oil .....	29	29	29	2,700 Cent Ma .....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
2,285 Algoma .....	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	1,130 Dom Tar .....	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	85 Mt Tel .....	50	50	50					3,665 Donn A .....	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	11,300 Cent Cad .....	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
100 Am El .....	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	1,029 Dom Tex .....	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	92 Mt Tram .....	63	63	63					900 Donn B .....	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	400 Cent Pat .....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
2,980 Asbes .....	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	1,214 Dryden .....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	823 N Brew .....	35	34	34 1/2					205 E Dary pf. 7	5	5	5	100 Cons Chib .....	16	16	16
300 A Brew .....	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	145 East Dair .....	1 00	1 00	1 00	1,651 N Stl Car .....	64	64	65					3,660 Fairchild .....	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	250 Dome .....	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
2,865 Bathurst .....	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	60 Electr .....	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	100 Nla Wire .....	24	24	24					5,335 Fleet Alreit .....	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	3,900 East Ma .....	2 30	2 30	2 30
325 Bwlf Gr .....	1 75	1 60	1 60	200 Enam & Ht .....	3	2 1/2	2 1/2	1,827 Noranda .....	73	72 1/2	73					1,036 Ford A .....	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1,250 Eldorado .....	1 30	1 13	1 13
204 Bell .....	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	30 Eng El .....	6	6	6	1,350 Ogilvie .....	35	32 1/2	35					750 Fraser .....	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	375 Fal Nickel .....	4 70	4 70	4 70
5,265 Brasl .....	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	615 Fndm .....	9 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	7 Ogilvie pf. 15 1/2	150	150	150					5,335 Fleet Alreit .....	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1,000 Francoeur .....	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
603 Bc Pow .....	23	23	23	770 Gatineau .....	15	14	14 1/2	30 Ott Pow .....	15	15	15					10 Int Ut .....	7	7	7	3,500 Joliet O .....	0 25	0 25	0 25
10 Bc Pw B .....	2	2	2	182 Gatineau pf 92	92	92	92	10 Penn pf .....	125	125	125					550 Int Ut B .....	60	60	60	105 Lk Shore .....	35	34	34 1/2
560 Bruck .....	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	345 Gatineau Rts 4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	10 Penn pf .....	125	125	125					195 Lake S Jon 25	20	20	20	900 Macassa .....	3 30	3 30	3 30
1,515 Bldg Pro .....	15	14 1/2	15	2,985 G Stl War 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	985 Price .....	22 1/2	18 1/2	20 1/2					140 Lake Sulph .....	4	4	4	5 McIntyre .....	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
140 Bulolo .....	19	18 1/2	19	85 G Stl Wr pf 85	84	84 1/2	84 1/2	280 Regent .....	6	6	6					990 Massey pf .....	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	3,000 Nw Tru F .....	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
1,642 Can Cem .....	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	245 Gnd .....	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	5 Regent pf .....	18	18	18					10 McColl pf .....	91	91	91	700 Obrien .....	1 70	1 60	1 60
166 Can C pf. 80	79	79	79	835 Gypsum .....	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	45 Sag P pf. 102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2					2,700 Fend Orii .....	2 70	2 70	2 70	2,000 Pandora .....	0 4	0 37 1/2	0 4
420 Can Frg .....	21	21	21	2,429 H Bridge .....	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	3,915 Stl Corp .....	54	54	54					2,700 Fend Orii .....	2 70	2 70	2 70	2,000 Pandora .....	0 4	0 37 1/2	0 4
50 Can Frg B .....	22	21	21	770 Hingr .....	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	1,827 Noranda .....	73	72 1/2	73					10 McColl pf .....	91	91	91	2,700 Fend Orii .....	2 70	2 70	2 70
207 Can N Pw .....	15 1/2	15	15 1/2	1,305 How Smith .....	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	2,164 Shwng .....	22	21 1/2	22					25 Paton pf .....	110	110	110	400 Perron .....	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
12,747 Can S .....	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	135 Hw Smb pf 95	95	95	95	3,570 Stl Cp A pf 17 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2					510 Mitchell .....	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	1,000 Red Creat .....	0 25	0 25	0 25
4,861 Can S S pf 19	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	1,440 Hd By Mng 31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	215 Stl Flour .....	30	30	30					75 Moore Coop 40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	1,300 Sherrit .....	1 30	1 25	1 30
2 Can Wire B 15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	3,394 Imp Oil .....	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	73 Stl Fl pf .....	115	115	115					175 Page Her. 107 1/2	105	105	105	1,400 Siscoe .....	0 11 1/2	0 11 1/2	0 11 1/2
420 Can Brn .....	42	41	42	380 Imp Tob pf .....	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	630 Stl Paf pf .....	48	45 1/2	48					25 Paton pf .....	110	110	110	5,200 Shaden .....	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
3,000 Can Car .....	16 1/2	15	16	100 Imp .....	10	10	10	2164 Shwng .....	22	21 1/2	22					1,145 Prov Tran .....	7	7	7	78,784 Stada .....	42	38	42
525 Can Car pf 25 1/2	28	28	28	100 Ind Accp .....	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	335 Sherwin .....	11	10	10					50 Que Tel .....	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	2,800 Sullivan .....	84	78	84
1,185 Cel .....	20	19	20	20 Int Bronze .....	21	21	21	20 Sherwin pf .....	103	103	103					25 Rel Gra .....	5	5	5	380 Teck H .....	3 30	3 30	3 30
115 Cel pf .....	110 1/2	110	110 1/2	400 Int Brze pf 28	28	28	28	140 S Can Pw .....	12	12	12					346 Royaltie .....	40	40	40	500 Wate Amil .....	6 00	5 50	6 00
5 C P Inv .....	11	11	11	3,933 Nickel .....	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	122 Vlau .....	3	3	3					20 Saogamo .....	20	20	20	300 Wood Cad .....	11	11	11



at the very end. The real stimulus did not come until 1919.

The long-term data on ship construction in Canada suggest that the standards of the last war are still to be used in judging the outlook for Canadian shipbuilding activity. For in no year since 1914 has the



average tonnage per ship constructed in Canadian yards exceeded 500 tons. Most of the vessels completed, in other words, have been of the smaller varieties and probably include fishing smacks and small ships plying the lakes. Evidently most of the ways are not large enough to construct the larger ocean-going vessels that will be in greatest demand.

The outlook for Canadian Vickers and the other large shipbuilding companies is not impaired, however, by this dreary picture of the ship construction industry as a whole. The large companies are undoubtedly capable of building ocean-going vessels; and there will also be a great amount of repair work to be done. Not only that, the Dominion government is reported to be in the market for thirty ships at about \$1,250,000 per ship. But the main

point is that the Canadian industry will not be able to provide any large number of ocean-going vessels—not unless the war lasts much longer than three years.

The last wheat estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics placed this year's crop at 451,000,000 bushels. Last week, according to the Financial Times, the Weekly Market News came out with an estimate of 465,000,000 bushels, 2 million less than that recently issued by the Searle Grain Company. The dollar value of this crop is now calculated by the Sanford Evans Statistical Service at \$246,770,000, up about \$56,000,000, or 29 per cent from last year's figure.

The value of wheat to the farmer in 1939 will be the greatest since 1929, according to the accompanying table. Since the Sanford Evans estimate is based on the government's crop estimate, it is safe to say that the average price of wheat to the farmer came to between 54 and 55 cents per bushel.

#### CASH VALUE OF THE CANADIAN WHEAT CROP

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Value	\$421,603,000	\$290,046,000	\$279,000,000	\$12,480,000	\$144,333,000	\$123,198,000	\$159,027,000	\$159,677,000	\$186,170,356	\$157,559,622	\$190,610,000	\$246,770,536

Business men in the farm areas, of course, are looking forward to doing a brisk business. Farm implement manufacturers report brisk sales of binders, tractors and other machines, and the mail order houses are also reaping from the bumper crop.

The export demand for Canadian wheat is also expected to be greatly increased by the war, not so much because people eat more bread during wartime, but because the shipping lanes between Europe and Argentina and Australia are longer and more hazardous than the Canada or United States to Europe routes. European requirements of wheat (outside of its own production) this year have been estimated at 448,000,000 bushels by Broomhall, and non-European imports at 136,000,000 bushels, a total of 584,000,000 in all. Of this amount, Canada was expected to furnish 184,000,000 bushels, Argentina 144,000,000, Australia 80,000,000, the United States 84,000,000, the Danube 60,000,-

000, Russia 12,000,000 and all other countries 20,000,000. With the two other leading suppliers for all practical purposes, out of the market, Canada, and the United States too, may well get the overflow of wheat business.

Car loadings again fell, after seasonal adjustment, last week. The congestion of wheat at the grain elevators was the chief reason, as already noted. The important merchandise classification showed a slight rise (also after seasonal adjustment). Total loadings fell from 72,157 cars during the week ended Sept. 28, 1939, to 68,882 in the following week. The slump in grain traffic was greater than that in total loadings, indicating that all other loadings rose slightly.

#### FREIGHT CAR LOADINGS

	Sept. 22, 1939	Sept. 23, 1939	Oct. 1, 1939
Grain and products	17,578	21,802	18,022
Livestock	1,978	1,577	1,451
Coal	7,817	7,130	6,077
Coke	961	914	481
Lumber	2,726	2,569	1,719
Pulpwood	1,047	999	1,084
Pulp and paper	2,384	2,490	1,821
Other forest products	1,986	1,762	1,802
Ore	3,354	3,393	3,121
L. c. l. merchandise	13,829	13,822	13,083
Miscellaneous	15,322	15,699	13,206
Total	68,882	72,157	61,867

With the settlement of the grain congestion, it is reasonable to assume that the Dominion Bureau's adjusted index will again rise and that total loadings will follow a more normal seasonal pattern.

Wholesale commodity prices were generally stable. The Dominion Bureau's index of wholesale prices remained unchanged in the week ended Sept. 29, 1939,

#### WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES

	Sept. 22, 1939	Sept. 23, 1939	Sept. 30, 1939
All commodities	77.9	77.9	74.5
Vegetable products	67.7	68.5	62.1
Animal products	78.6	78.5	75.3
Textile products	70.3	69.6	66.7
Wood and paper	81.5	81.4	77.0
Iron products	99.5	98.7	98.2
Nonferrous metals	74.6	74.7	71.3
Nonmetallic minerals	84.8	84.8	86.9
Chemicals	80.7	80.2	79.4
Canada's farm products	65.4	65.4	63.7
Industrial materials	74.7	73.3	64.4
Sensitive commodities	63.4	63.4	55.7

at 77.9 per cent of the 1926 basis. Last year the index was 74.5. There were fluctuations in the individual groups, of course, as the accompanying table indi-

cates. Canadian farm products fell largely because of weakness in the grains, a result of a slackening in wheat exports. Industrial materials rose smartly. Resin, raw cotton and steel sheets were marked up, while raw rubber and copper receded. Although a slackening of exports was given as the chief factor in the decline in wheat quotations, this observer cannot help but feel that the peace interlude must have played a major part. After all, the congestion is only temporary and bound to be cleared up, whereas there is a possibility, admittedly remote, that peace may break out.

The influence of the Hitlerian peace overtures was also in evidence in the high-grade bond market, where both long and short term Dominion governments were particularly strong. Long terms rose about 0.8 of 1 point in the week ended Oct. 7, and the short terms about half as much. Gilt-edged corporate and provincial bonds were also strong. Probably the most important factor making for higher bond prices were the open market operations of the Bank of Canada. The bank purchased \$16,340,000 of short-term securities during the week ended Sept. 27, 1939. During the month the central bank's portfolio showed an increase of \$35,000,000 in short-term government holdings and a decrease of \$17,000,000 in long-term securities.

The stock market has been almost in the doldrums, backing and filling all week. The golds and utilities rose, and the Western oils, the papers and industrials showed losses over the week. The volume was greatly diminished, and much of the speculative disinterest was merely a question of marking time while the peace bid was rejected.

S. L. MILLER.

#### DOMINION BOND PRICES AND YIELDS

	Prices	Yields
	Long Term	Short Term
Sept. 26	97.55	99.45
Sept. 27	97.55	99.45
Sept. 28	97.48	99.45
Sept. 29	97.65	99.45
Sept. 30	97.55	99.45
Oct. 1	97.93	99.53
Oct. 2	97.93	99.53
Oct. 3	97.93	99.53
Oct. 4	98.63	99.53
Oct. 5	98.63	99.53
Oct. 6	98.63	99.53
Oct. 7	98.63	99.53

Source: A. E. Ames & Co.

Week Ended

## Transactions on the Toronto Stock Exchange

Saturday, Oct. 7

### CANADIAN STOCKS

INQUIRIES INVITED

### A. E. AMES & CO.

INCORPORATED  
TWO WALL STREET, NEW YORK

STOCK EXCHANGE	STOCKS	High	Low	Last
Sales				
18,645	*Abitibi	120	120	120
5,930	*Abitibi 7 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
172	*Add'l 7 1/2	32	32	32
700	*Acme Gas	7	7	7
1,010	*Ajax O.G.	26	26	26
700	*A. F. Cons.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
280	*A. F. P. Cons.	25	25	25
15,325	*Aldermac	41	37 1/2	41
1,310	*Algoma St.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
3,300	*Alm Gold	5	5	5
15,750	*Ampl. Cdn.	112	108	110
19,100	*Armfield	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
1,000	*Ashley	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
9,991	*Auror	186	179	186
2,325	*Bankfield	18	17	18
15	*Bank Mont.	187	187	187
17	*Bk of N.S.	295	295	295
4,425	*Base Met.	235	235	235
715	*Bath P.	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2
10,100	*Bear Expt.	6	6	6
3,275	*Beattie G.	105	100	105
579	*Beaumont	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
284	*Bell Phone	150	145	150
16,900	*Bigdoug K	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
210	*Big Miso	12	12	12
20	*Blue Rib	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
7,000	*Boblo	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
2,310	*Brant Tr.	11	10 1/2	10 1/2
43	*Brant Cd	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
2,920	*Brazil Tr.	8	7 1/2	8
2,500	*B. & O.	23	22 1/2	23
42	*B. C. P. O.	24	22 1/2	24
9,450	*B. D. O.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
6,700	*Broun	23	22 1/2	23
10,600	*Brown O.	23	23	23
2,230	*Buff Ank.	875	700	800
5,000	*Buff Prod.	15	14 1/2	15
495	*Build Fr.	15	14 1/2	15
7,000	*Bunk Hill	3	2 1/2	2 1/2
1,315	*Burling St.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
10,285	*Cal. & E.	235	235	235
6,350	*Calmont	46	43	44
145	*Can. Bread	5	5	5
10	*Can. Brd.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2

#### STOCK EXCHANGE

#### STOCKS

Sales. High. Low. Last.

25	*Dom Coal	21	21	21
1,000	*Dom Expt.	2	2	2
2,241	*Dom Fdry	34	31 1/2	33 1/2
100	*Dom Sc. In	100	100	100
55	*Dom Sc. In	100	100	100
8,505	*Dom Stl B	18 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2
290	*Dom Stores	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
180	*Dom Tar.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
5	*Dom Tr.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
2,000	*Dove Blaco	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
3,000	*Duquesne	9	8	8
4,500	*East Crest	7 1/2	7	7
8,434	*East Mals	237	217	235
1,115	*East Stl	29	28	29
1,050	*East Wash	3	3	3
30	*Econ Inv.	25	25	25
10,600	*Eldorado	130	108	115
55	*Eng Elec B	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
6,500	*Extens Oil	25	23	25
3,357	*Falconbr	490	450	465
575	*Fanny Farm	22	21 1/2	21 1/2
1,500	*Fed Kirk	3	3	3
2,900	*Fernland	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
7,500	*G. L. Lk.	39	40	39
5,079	*Ford A.	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
500	*Found Pet	12	12	12
6,000	*Francoeur	36	34	35
346	*Gatineau P.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
36	*Gat. Fw	90	90	90
175	*Gatin Rts.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
360	*Genl Wares	10 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2
1,300	*Gillies Lk.	6	5	5
7,500	*Gold Lk.	39	40	39
5,079	*Gold Lk.	39	40	39
14,200	*Gold Eagle	12	12 1/2	12 1/2
1,000	*Goodfish	1	1	1
155	*Gr Lk.	10	10	10
324	*Gr Lk.	10	10	10
6,000	*Gr Bouquet	2	1 1/2	1 1/2
7,500	*Grandoro	6 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2
550	*Gr Lk. VT	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
2,170	*Cent. Pat.	215	208	215
1,079	*Chem Res.	25	25	25
6,330	*Chester	67	65	67
7,135	*Chromium	61	60	60
362	*Cons Bk.	15 1/2	14 1/2	15
50	*Cosmos	25	25	25
40	*Cosmos	103	103	103
700	*Cons Smelt	51 1/2	50	50 1/2
382	*Consau Gas	158 1/2	165	165
65	*Cosmos	25	25	25
50	*Dis Bk	84	81 1/2	81 1/2
10,200	*Davies Pet	34	32	32
2,700	*Denison	12	10	10
535	*Dist Seagr.	18	17	18
50	*Dis Bk	84	81 1/2	81 1/2
3,195	*Dome	27 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
61	*Dom Bank	194	194	194

#### STOCK EXCHANGE

#### STOCKS

Sales. High. Low. Last.

3,593	Hudson Bay	31	30	31
12	Imp Bank	210	200	200
5,733	Imp Oil	17	16 1/2	16 1/2
390	Im Tob ord	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
10	Im Tob pf	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
500	Inspiration	20	20	20
2,716	Int Met A	12	10 1/2	11 1/2
345	Int Met B	100	97	100
10	Int M A	97	97	97
39	Int Mill pf	105	105	105
8,913	Int Nickel	47	45 1/2	46 1/2
2,265	Int Pete	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
40	Int Util A	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
303	Int Util B	55	55	55
500	Jack Wcte	40	40	40
1,100	J. Cola Mns	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
1,100	J. Cola Mns	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
25	Kelvinator	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
10,113	K Add'n	175	170	177
11,200	Kirk Lk	120	115	118
1,135	Lake Shr.	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
410	Lk Sulph	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
50	Lk Woods	25	25	25
2,193	Lamb's G.	625	620	620
8	Land B&L	39	39	39
8,300	Lapa Can	15 1/2	14	14
915	Lava Sec.	11	10 1/2	10 1/2
900	Lava Cap.	75	75	75
500	Label Oro.	2	2	2
100	Legare pf.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
4,925	Leitch	70	70	70
3,350	Little Lk	270	260	265
240	Loblaw A.	27	26	27
81	Loblaw B.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
5,325	Macassa	380	385	375
6,450	McL Ckt	170	152	170
4,000	Mad R Lk	30	29	29
3,900	McAlic G.	50	47	50
500	Man & E.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
14,388	M L Mill.	6 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2
10,071	M Lf M pf.	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
5,021	Masey-H	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2
2,193	McL Ckt	170	152	170
265	McColl	9	8 1/2	8 1/2
76	McColl pf	91	90 1/2	91 1/2
2,000	McD Seg.	15 1/2	15	15 1/2
1,200	McD Seg.	15 1/2	15	15 1/2
4,375	McK's E	112	110	110
6,500	McWat's	55 1/2	52	52 1/2
1,500	Merland O.	2	2	2
1,200	Minto Gr	125	120	124 1/2
2,000	Minto Gld.	2	2	2
6,080	Moneta	85	82	83 1/2
439	Moore Cp.	41 1/2	39	41 1/2
1,100	Moore Cp	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
13,920	Morris Kk.	5 1/4	4 1/2	5 1/4
4,000	Murphy	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
2,600	Nat Gro c	24	24	24
2,600	Nat Gro c	24	24	24
3,010	Nat Sil Car	53	53	53



## Financial News of the Week

**N**ET income of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad in the third quarter of this year is estimated at \$10,350,000, after adjustment for seasonal variation, the highest since the final quarter of 1936 and more than seven times adjusted earnings in the June quarter.

This sharp gain in profits is a direct reflection of substantial increases in car loadings. In the last four weeks loadings of C. & O. have averaged more than 20 per cent above the corresponding weeks of last year. The greater part of this gain can be attributed to larger shipments of coal which in turn reflect the increased pace in general business, especially the steel mills.

In the six months ended June 30 the road reported net income of \$5,958,000, equal to 74 cents a common share, as compared with \$5,729,000, or 71 cents a share, in the comparable months of last year.

Like most other railroads, C. & O. has re-entered the equipment market on a wide scale. Recently a contract for 32,000 tons of rail was announced. New freight cars are also under consideration.

Table I gives important items from the annual reports of the carrier since 1929. The feature of Chesapeake & Ohio's operations is the constantly lower trend in operating expenses. In 1938, for example, the road used 60.1 per cent of total revenues of \$106,000,000 for such purposes. In 1929, the operating ratio was 65.1, although revenues were more than \$150,000,000. Normally, operating ratios go in inverse proportion to total revenues.

Adjusted profits of Illinois Central in the third quarter of this year totaled about \$800,000, the largest since the fourth quarter of last year, and substantially above the adjusted deficit of \$1,180,000 shown in the three months ended June 30.

Our estimate of third-quarter profits is based on July net income; August net operating income and weekly car loadings during September.

In the six months ended June 30 the road reported a net loss of \$1,969,000, a slight improvement as contrasted with a deficit of \$2,276,000 in the first half of last year.

Barring any upsets, Illinois Central may operate in the black this year because of expected fourth quarter gains. The last three months of the year are by far the best for the road.

The road has embarked on a program of modernization and improvement as is evident from an appropriation of \$8,000,000 recently authorized for new equipment. Orders placed so far call for 2,500 freight cars and almost 11,000 tons of rail.

Important items from the annual reports of the company since 1929 were given in the issue of Aug. 31, 1938.

Baltimore & Ohio earned money in the third quarter of this year for the first time since the September quarter of 1937. The estimate is based on July net income, August N. O. I. and car loadings during September. Net income, after adjustment for seasonal variation, totaled \$305,000, a sharp gain as compared with an adjusted loss of \$4,204,000 in the previous three months, and a favorable comparison with the loss of \$1,896,000 shown in the three months ended Sept. 30, 1938.

The recent improvement in operating results reflects greatly increased car loadings. During September loadings of B. & O. averaged almost 28 per cent above last year, thanks to the increased tempo of general business in the important Eastern manufacturing area.

In the six months ended June 30, the road reported total revenues of \$80,219,000, a gain of 15 per cent as compared with gross revenues in the first half of

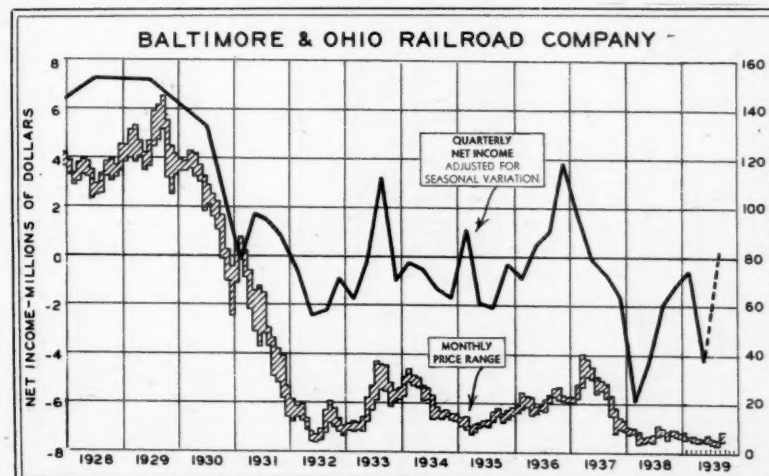
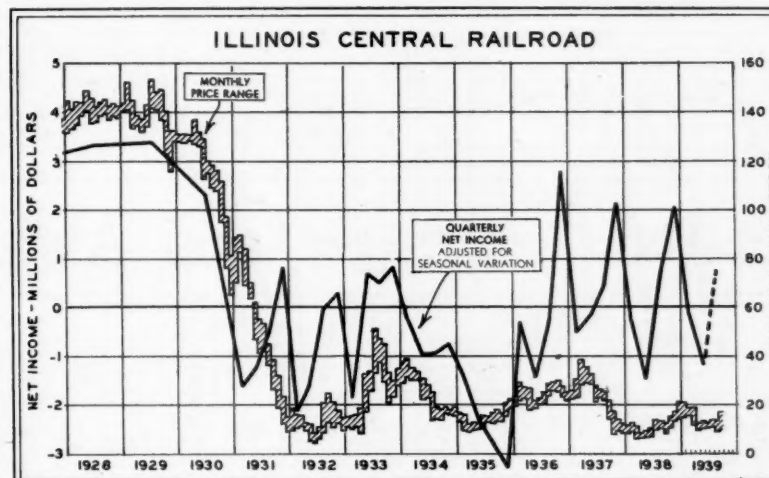
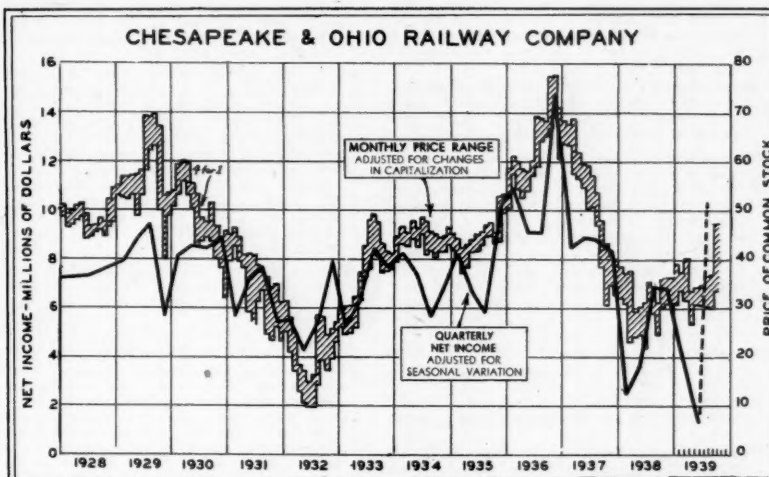


Table I. Chesapeake &amp; Ohio Railway Co.

(Thousands)									
Years Ended Dec. 31:	Operating Revenues	Net Oper. Revenues	Operating Ratio	Available for Fixed Charges	Charges Times Earned	Net Income	Per Share	Surp. After Div.	
1929	150,688	52,550	65.1	46,754	4.56	36,497	5.27	22,730	
1930	137,173	50,252	63.4	44,949	4.15	34,107	4.46	18,863	
1931	119,552	45,054	62.3	37,583	3.45	26,696	3.49	7,419	
1932	98,726	42,761	56.7	34,291	3.19	23,528	3.07	4,244	
1933	105,970	47,643	55.0	38,661	3.71	28,240	3.69	7,813	
1934	109,459	48,674	55.5	38,051	3.85	28,062	3.67	6,481	
1935	114,031	50,742	55.5	40,949	4.18	31,039	4.08	9,457	
1936	135,538	65,524	51.7	52,735	5.27	43,790	5.72	16,482	
1937	127,347	54,818	57.0	43,971	4.67	34,562	4.43	3,950	
1938	106,376	41,930	60.1	29,534	3.26	20,683	2.62	6,183	

Years Ended Dec. 31:	Total Invested Capital	P.C. on Earned Capital	Net Road and Equipment	Total Unpledged Securities	Cash	Working Capital	Current Ratio	Profit & Loss
1929	534,465	6.82	353,881	119,037	17,903	6,429	1.27	115,111
1930	604,265	5.64	464,403	104,705	24,597	9,778	1.37	148,350
1931	605,324	4.41	463,828	122,567	11,600	11,522	0.94	155,245
1932	631,475	3.72	460,502	125,164	13,657	12,293	0.91	159,019
1933	630,057	4.45	466,262	126,069	18,852	2,073	1.06	163,462
1934	616,671	4.55	473,706	127,583	21,649	5,365	1.35	169,111
1935	627,453	4.94	475,707	128,954	27,274	13,508	1.54	176,677
1936	647,654	6.74	480,925	127,762	30,790	19,979	1.65	166,444
1937	646,535	5.36	480,057	129,602	34,349	18,153	1.67	169,134
1938	631,456	3.28	471,913	130,382	32,614	18,261	1.76	162,151

(Earnings a share have been adjusted to reflect 4-for-1 split in July, 1930. †Figures after 1930 in balance sheet items reflect acquisition of Hocking Valley Railway Co. ‡Deficit.

last year. After all charges, a net loss of \$6,347,000 was shown as contrasted with a deficit of \$11,741,000 in the corresponding period of last year.

Although B. & O. has been unable to pay interest on its funded debt it has begun to purchase new equipment. Thus far 2,000 new cars have been ordered together with mechanical stokers for forty locomotives.

Important items from the annual reports of the road since 1929 were published in THE ANNALIST of May 27, 1938.

## INDUSTRIALS

Figures in Parentheses Give Date of Last Previous Item

**American Car and Foundry (10-5-39)**—War Department has awarded to this company a contract for 329 new tanks at cost of approximately \$6,000,000.

**Argentine State Railways** have announced purchase of nearly \$500,000 worth of tank cars in the United States and of these 200 tank cars have been bought from American Car and Foundry.

**American Republics (12-31-38)**—Maritime Commission has awarded a contract for construction of two 12,875-ton Diesel-propelled cargo ships to Pennsylvania Shipyard, Inc., subsidiary, at \$1,900,000 each.

**Boeing Airplane (9-23-39)**—Pan American Airways plans to purchase six additional Boeing clippers from this company.

**Budd Manufacturing (9-21-39)**—It is understood company has received a \$1,500,000 order from Portuguese railroads for twenty-eight stainless steel coaches. Purchase will be made in this country under a credit of \$5,000,000 which Export-Import Bank granted to Portugal in June, 1939.

**Century Ribbon Mills (8-24-39)**—President said sales by Century Factors, subsidiary, have exceeded the sales for 1938 in every month of 1939 except one, and present outlook is for the sales of Century Factors to show an increase for the year of 20 per cent, which will make sales the greatest in company's history.

**Chrysler (10-5-39)**—Retail deliveries of Chrysler cars in September were 100 per cent over like 1938 month. Sales of Chrysler and Plymouth cars by dealers in week ended Sept. 30 were at a new high. Factory shipments of Chryslers in September were 33 1/2 per cent ahead of September and October, 1938, combined, and were largest since September, 1929.

**Colgate-Palmolive-Peet (8-10-39)**—President said company's net assets in all Europe, including England, as of June 30, 1939, amounted to \$2,458,000, or only 4.6 per cent of the total.

**Consolidated Oil (8-31-39)**—Sinclair-Prairie Oil Marketing Company, subsidiary, announced it will pay a flat price of \$1.10 a barrel for crude oil purchased in East Texas. Company has been paying from 96 cents a barrel for 33-degree gravity and below up to \$1.10 for 39 gravity and above.

**Douglas Aircraft**—See items under United Air Lines and Pan American.

**Ferro Enamel (9-21-39)**—September was the largest month in history of company.

**Ford Motor (9-21-39)**—Production schedule of company calls for output of more than 250,000 Ford Mercury and Lincoln Zephyr cars and Ford trucks before first of new year. This schedule represents an increase of 44 per cent over last quarter of 1938, and is largest for period in four years.

Base prices of company's 1940 models show advances of \$20 for Fords, \$26 for Mercurys and as much as \$70 for Zephyrs, as compared with 1939 lists. It is explained, however, that reductions in handling charges should result in lowered delivered prices to consumers in practically all sections of country.

Estimated domestic sales of company in

## LIQUOR WINE BEER LICENSES

NOTICE is hereby given that Liquor License No. 14 has been issued to the undersigned to sell liquor and wine at retail in a store under the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law at 1006 Third Avenue, City New York, County New York for off-premises consumption.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., INC.  
1006 Third Avenue, New York.

NOTICE is hereby given that Liquor License No. 111 has been issued to the undersigned to sell Beer, Wines and Liquor at Retail in a Hotel under the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law at 1507-1557 Broadway and 219 West 44th St. and 213 West 45th St., City of New York, County of New York, for on premises consumption.

HOTEL ASTOR,  
1507 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

NOTICE is hereby given that Liquor License No. RLO2042 has been issued to the undersigned to sell liquor at retail in a restaurant under the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law at 302-304 W. 42nd St., City New York, County New York, for on premises consumption.

GRANT LUNCH CORP.,  
302-304 W. 42nd Street.



1939 model years, which as a result of early introduction of 1940 car includes only eleven months, totaled 687,600 units.

**Freepoint Sulphur (5-17-39)**—Company has completed sale of \$3,000,000 3 per cent twenty-year sinking fund debentures, due Sept. 1, 1959, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada at 100% and accrued interest. Proceeds from sale will be used for general working capital purposes.

**General Electric (10-5-39)**—Company has received order for the 50,000-kilowatt turbine generator for Public Service Electric and Gas Company.

**General Motors (10-5-39)**—Production at plants of Oldsmobile and Fisher body has been stepped up approximately 20 per cent. Daily production now is scheduled at 720 cars, against 608 previously, increase being result of reception of 1940 models and large volume of advance orders. Cadillac-La Salle has boosted its production schedules 17 per cent, following an even larger percentage gain in unfilled orders, and plans for the fourth quarter called for the largest output for the period in history of company.

Hydra-matic drive of Olds division, combining automatic shifting mechanism with a fluid coupling between transmission and rear wheels, will be manufactured at Detroit in Fisher Plant No. 10. Unusual in recent years, this plant now has been equipped with \$3,000,000 worth of tools and machinery for hydra-matic drive manufacture.

**Goodall Wersted**—Advanced business booked to date by Goodall Company, selling subsidiary, on 1940 Palm Beach line was greater than the total amount of business shipped on the 1939 line.

**Grumman Aircraft (8-31-39)**—Indications are that earnings of company for 1939 will be approximately \$1.50 a share, compared with \$1.30 a share for 1938. Deliveries are expected to be around \$5,000,000, compared with \$4,904,946 in 1938.

**Hudson Motor (10-5-39)**—Retail domestic sales of Hudson cars in week ended Sept. 30, 1939, totaled 1,700 units, highest for any comparable week since September, 1929. This compared with 1,502 units in previous week. Retail sales in September, 1939, totaled 5,356 units, an increase of 149 per cent over September, 1938. New retail outlets added so far in the new model season aggregated 225.

**International Harvester (9-25-39)**—Company announced production of a second small farm tractor, the Farmall-B, fourth new model to be presented in three months.

**International Shoe (10-5-39)**—War Department has awarded a contract to company for 100,000 pairs of service shoes and 110,000 pairs of garrison shoes at a total cost of approximately \$770,000.

**Jones & Laughlin (9-14-39)**—Company has restored most of its salaried employees to a full-work schedule and full pay from the reduced schedules and pay in effect since Feb. 1, 1938. Change was made necessary because of the extra work involved in increased volume of business.

**Keystone Steel and Wire (3-1-39)**—Operations are at capacity, with company virtually sold out to end of calendar year on its principal products.

**Libby, McNeill & Libby**—See item under Swift.

**Loft (8-10-39)**—Special meeting of stockholders has been called for Oct. 24 to act on plan of readjustment designed to segregate the candy business from holdings (78.57 per cent) in the Pepsi-Cola Company.

**New York Shipbuilding (7-27-39)**—More than 4,000 employees at Camden, N. J., have voted to accept a compromise agreement between company and Local 1 of Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America. New agreement provides for a basic 6 per cent pay increase.

**Packard Motor Car (8-24-39)**—Deliveries to customers of Packard cars in September,

1939, totaled 7,883, against 3,421 in September, 1938, an increase of 130 per cent. Deliveries for August and September, 1939, the first two months of new model operations, were 14,454, up 108 per cent over total of 6,933 for like 1938 months. Unfilled orders as of Oct. 1 totaled 16,000. At the end of two months' operations on new models in 1939 year they were 7,000.

**Phelps Dodge (7-20-39)**—Wages of approximately 5,700 mine and smelter workers of this company will be increased 5 per cent under agreements with producers, which guaranteed the workers additional money whenever the price of copper holds to a new price level for thirty days.

**Phelps Dodge Copper Products**, subsidiary, announced an advance of 1/2 cent a pound in price of bare, magnet and weatherproof wire, effective at close of Oct. 5, 1939.

**Pittsburgh Steel (11-30-38)**—This company, with seven open-hearth furnaces in operation, is producing steel ingots at better than 100 per cent, or at a rate in excess of the 810,000 tons annual theoretical capacity credited to its twelve furnaces.

**Radio Corporation (9-21-39)**—Company and Farnsworth Television and Radio have entered patent license agreements whereby each party has acquired the right to use inventions of the other in the fields of television and in other lines of their respective businesses. Neither party acquired any right to grant sublicenses to third parties under the patents of the other company.

**Secony-Vacuum (9-21-39)**—Standard Oil Company of New York, subsidiary, has increased tank car price for all grades of automotive gasoline and naphthas by 1/2 cent a gallon in New England and New York State.

**Stewart-Warner (6-1-39)**—Radio sales for September, 1939, increased 317 per cent over like 1938 month and were largest in history of company.

**Studebaker (8-10-39)**—More than 1,100 new passenger car dealer contracts have been signed by corporation in the first nine months of 1939. Exclusive of Canadian and foreign dealers, Studebaker passenger car dealers numbered 2,772 on Sept. 30, 1939.

**Swift (12-28-38)**—W. B. Traynor, vice president of company, has denied a report that negotiations were under way for the sale of Swift's interest in Libby, McNeill & Libby to the English-controlled Lever Brothers & Unilever, Ltd.

**United States Steel (10-5-39)**—Company is understood to be considering the manufacture of steel in Brazil, but must receive a suitable guarantee for protection of its investment. Amount involved in the entire enterprise is estimated at \$30,000,000.

St. Louis-San Francisco Railway has announced purchase of approximately 16,750 tons of rail for 1940 track program from Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, subsidiary. Central of Georgia Railway bought 4,250 tons and Illinois Central Railroad has placed an additional order for 4,000 tons with T. C. I., bringing Ensley Rail Mills bookings to date this season to approximately 123,000 tons.

**Westinghouse Air Brake (9-28-39)**—Company has recalled approximately 500 furloughed employees.

**Westinghouse Electric (9-21-39)**—Company has received order for two 35,000-kilowatt turbo-generators for construction planned by Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, subsidiaries. Contract involved \$1,500,000.

**White Sewing Machine (9-23-39)**—No action was taken by directors of company on prior preference stock dividend inasmuch as approximately 20 per cent of the old preference stock has not yet been exchanged under plan of reorganization dated March 5, 1938.

**Wickwire-Spencer (3-29-39)**—Company announced an advance in wages and salaries of about 11 1/2 per cent.

## Dividends Declared Since Previous Issue of The Annalist and Awaiting Payment

Company.	Rate.	Pay-able.	Hldrs.	Company.	Rate.	Pay-able.	Hldrs.	Company.	Rate.	Pay-able.	Hldrs.
Adams Mfg (J.D.)	.15c	Q 11-1	10-15	Incorp Investors	.15c	Q 10-31	10-5	Shamrock O & Gas pf. \$3	.15c	Q 10-14	10-10
Am Alliant Inc (NY)	.15c	Q 10-15	10-5	Intl Cigar Mach.	.50c	Q 11-1	10-16	Sham O & Gas pf. \$30c	.15c	Q 10-14	10-10
Am AsphaltRfr 6%pf.\$1.50	Q 10-14	9-30		Investra Tr Corp of R	.15c	Q 11-1	10-25	Southwest Inv Tr (L)	.15c	Q 10-14	10-10
Am ArtWks Inc 6%pf.\$1.50	Q 10-15	9-30		Marquet (Md) 6%pf.\$1.50	Q 10-2	9-30		ington, Ky) 1 pf. \$2.4c	Q 10-1	9-29	
Am Dair Inc 7% pf. \$1.75	Q 10-2	9-25		Maytag Co \$3 pf. .75c	Q 11-1	10-16		StF&SS Co \$2 pf. \$1.50	Q 10-16	10-17	
Am Gen Equip	.14c	Q 10-16	10-7	Maytag Co \$6 pf. \$1.50	Q 11-1	10-16		United Corp pf. .85c	Q 10-24	10-13	
Am Mot Inc (Chic) 11c	Q 10-1	9-25		Melville Sh&C 6%pf.\$1.75	Q 11-1	10-20		Van Se (J.B) 7% pf. \$1.75	Q 10-16	10-10	
Am Screw Co	.20c	Q 10-2	9-18	Menotomy T (Arington) 25c	Q 10-2	9-15					
Am Steamship Co	.42c	Q 10-2	9-28	Merchants & M St pf. \$1	Q 10-16	10-11					
Ark Fuel Oil Co 6% pf. .15c	Q 10-2	9-23		Mich Bk	.15c	Q 9-29	9-21				
Atlantic CityE 6%pf.\$1.50	Q 11-1	10-6		Mid Stat T III 7% pf.\$1.75	Q 10-2	9-22					
Atlas Pow Co pf. \$1.25	Q 11-1	10-20		Mid-W Rub Rec.	.125c	Q 10-25	10-14				
Ault&WbPld5%pf.\$1.27c	Q 11-1	10-15		Min-Honeywell	.50c	Q 11-20	11-4				
Bank Calif N A	.15c	Q 10-10	10-10	Min-Honeywell pf. B	.11c	Q 12-1	11-20				
Beattie L 1 pf. \$1.50	Q 11-1	10-14		Monroe Cal M 7% pf.\$1.75	Q 9-30	9-21					
Berland Shoe Strs	.125c	Q 11-1	10-20	Montgomery & ErieR175c	Q 10-31	10-10					
Bird-Archer	.42c	Q 10-10	9-20	MontgT (Norristown)P120c	Q 10-14	10-4					
Bird-Archer pf.	.34c	Q 10-10	9-22	MortgCp NovaStnF50c	Q 11-1	10-24					
Birtman Elec	.25c	Q 11-1	10-16	NBChmbrg(Pa)(\$10)25c	Q 9-30	9-30					
Birtman Elec pf.	.175c	Q 11-1	10-16	NBChmbrg(Pa)(\$10)25c	Q 12-30	12-30					
Blue R Corp pf.	.75c	Q 12-1	11-6	NBChmbrg(Pa)(\$10)25c	Q 12-30	12-30					
Bulter Manuf Co	.50c	Q 9-30	9-27	Nev-Calif Elec pf. .75c	Q 11-1	10-16					
Calgary Pw pf.	.15c	Q 11-11	10-14	New Eng Cont.	.15c	Q 9-29	9-22				
Cal Life Ins Co	.35c	Q 10-6	10-5	N Y Mds.	.15c	Q 10-2	9-20				
Celotex Corp pf.	.125c	Q 10-24	10-19	Nicholson Fils Co	.30c	Q 10-2	9-20				
Central Investors	.5c	Q 10-20	9-30	Nor Penn Gas pf. \$1.75	Q 10-16	10-5					
Cent RbtM Inc 7%pf.\$1.75	Q 12-1	11-20		Nor River Inc (NY)	.25c	Q 12-9	11-28				
Chem Prod Cp 7% pf. \$1.75	Q 10-2	9-20		Nwest Hs Port. Cem C 40c	Q 10-2	9-21					
Cleatrid Tr (Chic, Pa) 42c	Q 10-1	9-20		N Scott Tr Co (Hafala)	Q 10-2	9-21					
Coast Brew Ltd	.40c	Q 11-1	10-9	N S	.35c	Q 10-16	9-30				
Coca-Cola Bottl St L 25c	Q 10-20	10-10		No R R Hamp	.15c	Q 10-31	10-13				
Colgate-P-Pet	.125c	Q 1-1	12-5	No West Yeast	.42c	Q 9-15	9-5				
Colgate-P-Pet pf.	.125c	Q 1-1	12-5	No Tr Co (Phil)	.15c	Q 10-31	10-16				
Collier Insur Wire Co	.15c	Q 10-2	9-26	Nunn-Bush 5s 5% pf.\$1.25	Q 10-30	10-16					
Col Life Ins Co Am	.33c	Q 10-6	10-5								
Colum G&E 6% pf. \$1.50	Q 11-15	10-20									
Colum G&E 6% pf. \$1.25	Q 11-15	10-20									
Cot G&E 6% cum. pf. \$1.25	Q 11-15	10-20									
Coml Alcohol pf.	.10c	Q 10-16	10-5								
Commodity Corp	.10c	Q 10-16	10-5								
Consol Royalty Oil Co. 5c	Q 10-25	10-15									
Cons Royalty Oil Co. 5c	Q 10-25	10-15									
Corn Ex Bk Tr NY	.75c	Q 11-1	10-20								
Coronation Roy	.24c	Q 10-3	9-20								
Crystal Fr Co 6% pf. \$1.50	Q 9-30	9-20									
Dallas Nat. Bk	.40c	Q 10-2	9-30								
Dallas Nat. Bk	.40c	Q 10-2	9-30								
Dayton Rubber A	.50c	Q 10-25	10-14								
Dean (W.E) & Co.	.20c	Q 10-1	9-25								
Dean (W.E) & Co. 20c	Q 10-1	9-25									
Demeter Mfg	.125c	Q 10-2	9-26								
Diat Bond Co (Los Ang.)	.30c	Q 9-30	9-30								
Dixie Home Strs	.15c	Q 10-14	9-30								
Diversified Tr Strs D 12c	Q 10-16	10-30									
Dominguez Oil Fds	.25c	Q 10-31	10-17								
Dominion Coal pf.	.37c	Q 10-2	9-15								
Econ Grp Strs Corp	.25c	Q 10-16	10-10								
Emp Group Asso	.50c	Q 10-31	10-17								
Eureka P Line	.50c	Q 11-1	10-16								
Fall River St Light	.11c	Q 10-2	9-20								
Fib Fr Inc 6% pf. \$1.50	Q 11-1	10-20									
Fidelity Pf	.15c	Q 11-15	10-20								
First Nat. Bk	.40c	Q 10-16	10-16								
First Nat. Bk (Dallas, Tex.)	.40c	Q 10-1	9-30								
First Nat. Bk (Dallas, Tex.)	.40c	Q 10-1	9-30								
First Nat. Bk (Dallas, Tex.)	.40c	Q 10-1	9-30								
First Nat. Bk (Dallas, Tex.)	.40c	Q 10-1	9-30								
First Nat. Bk (Dallas, Tex.)	.40c	Q 10-1	9-30								
First Nat. Bk (Dallas, Tex.)	.40c	Q 10-1	9-30								
First Nat. Bk (Dallas, Tex.)	.40c	Q 10-1	9-30								
First Nat. Bk (Dallas, Tex.)	.40c	Q 10-1	9-30								
First Nat. Bk (Dallas, Tex.)	.40c	Q 10-1	9-30								
First Nat. Bk (Dallas, Tex.)	.40c	Q 10-1	9-30								
First Nat. Bk (Dallas, Tex.)	.40c	Q 10-1	9-30								
First Nat. Bk (Dallas, Tex.)	.40c	Q 10-1	9-30								
First Nat. Bk (Dallas, Tex.)	.40c	Q 10-1	9-30								
First Nat. Bk (Dallas, Tex.)	.40c	Q 10-1	9-30								
First Nat. Bk (Dallas, Tex.)	.40c	Q 10-1	9-30								
First Nat. Bk (Dallas, Tex.)	.40c	Q 10-1	9-30								
First Nat. Bk (Dallas, Tex.)	.40c	Q 10-1	9-30								
First Nat. Bk (Dallas, Tex.)	.40c	Q 10-1	9-30								
First Nat. Bk (Dallas, Tex.)	.40c	Q 10-1	9-30								
First Nat. Bk (Dallas, Tex.)	.40c	Q 10-1	9-30								
First Nat. Bk (Dallas, Tex.)	.40c	Q 10-1	9-30								
First Nat. Bk (Dallas, Tex.)	.40c	Q 10-1	9-30								
First Nat. Bk (Dallas, Tex.)	.40c	Q 10-1	9-30								
First Nat. Bk (Dallas, Tex.)	.40c	Q 10-1	9-30								
First Nat. Bk (Dallas, Tex.)	.40c	Q 10-1	9-30								
First Nat. Bk (Dallas, Tex.)	.40c	Q 10-1	9-30								
First Nat. Bk (Dallas, Tex.)	.40c	Q 10-1	9-30								
First Nat. Bk (Dallas, Tex.)	.40c	Q 10-1	9-30								
First Nat. Bk (Dallas, Tex.)	.40c	Q 10-1	9-30								
First Nat. Bk (Dallas, Tex.)	.40c	Q 10-1	9-30								
First Nat. Bk (Dallas, Tex.)	.40c	Q 10-1	9-30								
First Nat. Bk (Dallas, Tex.)	.40c	Q 10-1	9-30								
First Nat. Bk (Dallas, Tex.)	.40c	Q 10-1	9-30								
First Nat. Bk (Dallas, Tex.)	.40c	Q 10-1	9-30								
First Nat. Bk (Dallas, Tex.)	.40c	Q 10-1	9-30								
First Nat. Bk (Dallas, Tex.)	.40c	Q 10-1	9-30								
First Nat. Bk (Dallas, Tex.)	.40c</										



**Yale & Towne (8-10-39)**—Company has placed on the market an automatic door-opening system called the "phantom doorman."

### RAILROADS

**Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe (7-27-39)**—President announced an improvement program amounting to \$21,000,000 for this company. Program will be financed in part through treasury cash and in part by issuance of \$8,000,000 ten-year equipment trust certificates. Plan includes purchase of 91,000 tons of rail and fastenings and of 2,800 freight cars. There also will be rebuilt 2,500 freight cars in company's own shops.

**Central of Georgia**—See item under United States Steel.

**Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific (6-22-39)**—Court has authorized trustee to spend \$3,775,000 for purchase of new equipment and also to rebuild 400 box cars. Company will issue \$3,400,000 equipment trust certificates to defray part of cost.

**Erie (10-5-39)**—Road has filed with ICC a schedule of exceptions to plan for its reorganization proposed by M. H. Brinkley, examiner for ICC, taking particular exception to what it termed an unwarrantedly low level of capitalization in proposed set-up.

**Illinois Central (10-5-39)**—Company has placed orders for 10,600 tons of rail to cost approximately \$500,000 as part of its 1940 requirements.

**Illinois Central**—See item under United States Steel.

**St. Louis-San Francisco Railway (10-5-39)**—Court has authorized trustees of company to pay back interest of \$2,785,117 on Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis refunding mortgage bonds, St. Louis-San Francisco Railway prior lien bonds and consolidated mortgage bonds. Company has ordered approximately 16,750 tons of rail for 1940 track program.

**Wheeling & Lake Erie (9-21-39)**—Directors have authorized issuance of equipment trust certificates in amount of approximately \$800,000.

### UTILITIES

**American and Foreign Power (9-7-39)**—Announcement is expected to be made shortly of completion of arrangement by this company for a three-year extension of its present bank loan, maturing Oct. 26, 1939. A similar arrangement also has been made covering its obligations to Electric Bond and Share Company.

**Associated Gas and Electric (10-5-39)**—Company has filed with SEC a declaration in connection with its proposal to offer present holders of its 6 per cent eight-year bonds, due March 15, 1940, an extension of the maturity of their bonds for five years, to March 15, 1945. There was \$8,589,980 principal amount.

**Central Maine Power (12-28-38)**—President said that plans for paying off back dividends on preferred stocks definitely are under way and unless something occurred to interfere with carrying them out, "we hope very much to pay up these dividends before the end of the present year."

**Commonwealth Edison (9-7-39)**—Statement by James Simpson, chairman, indicated that company and subsidiaries are in a position that should enable them to pay for construction program planned for next five years without the need of any new financing.

**Commonwealth & Southern**—See item under Westinghouse.

**Electric Bond and Share**—See item under American and Foreign Power.

**Georgia Power**—Company plans to start work immediately on the construction of a \$4,000,000 generating plant at Macon, Ga.

**New York Power and Light**—New York Public Service Commission has authorized issuance by this company of \$66,582,000 3½ per cent first mortgage bonds, due 1964. New bonds are to be sold privately to a group of thirteen insurance companies at not less than 104.14.

**Public Service Electric and Gas**—See item under General Electric.

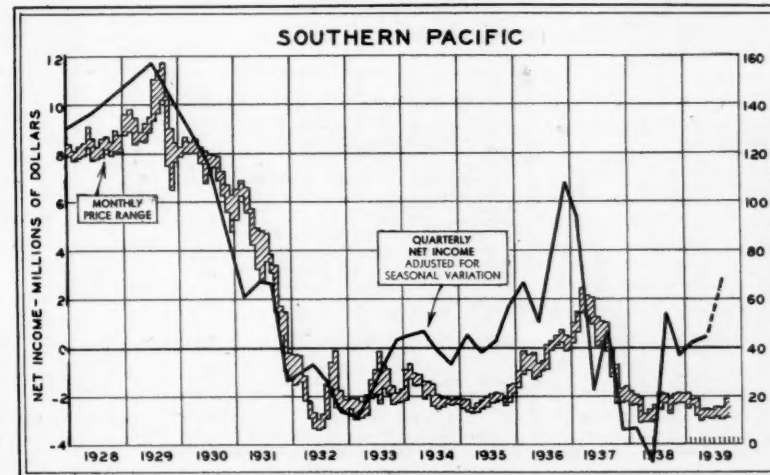
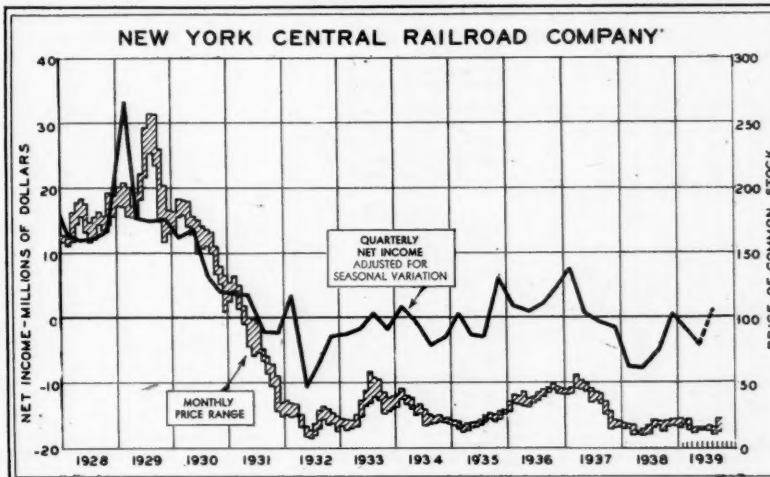
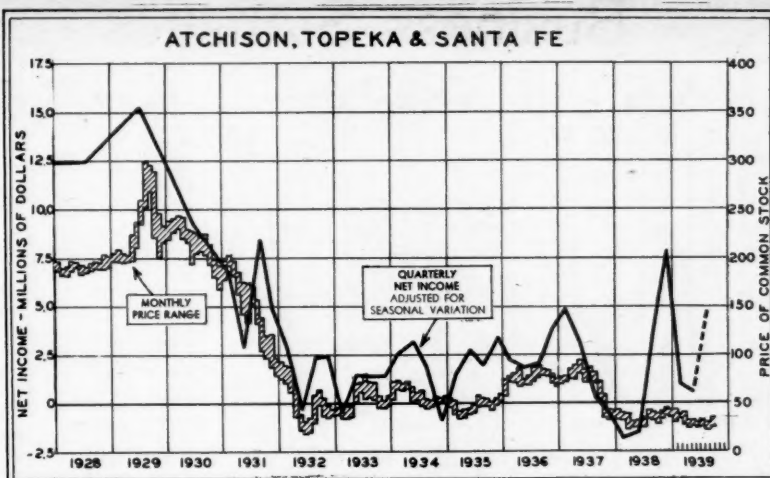
**New York Telephone (10-5-39)**—Company gained 4,800 stations in September, against 6,767 in September, 1938. For year to date, system added 54,561 phones to its lines, against 10,589 last year.

**North American Light and Power**—Company has filed with SEC a declaration under utility act covering the issuance and sale of 2,666,667 shares of \$1 par common stock, of which 2,000,000 shares will be offered pro rata to common stockholders of record

Continued on Page 486

## CORPORATE NET EARNINGS

Company.	—Net Income—	Com. Share
	1939. 1938.	Earnings.
		1939. 1938.
Avery (B. F.) & Sons Co.		
Yr., June 30...	\$4,747	\$119,586 p\$13 .49
Carpenter Steel Co.		
Yr., June 30...	317,309	246,590 .22 .68
Champion Paper & Fibre Co.		
16 wks., Aug. 20	320,377	.32
Consolidated Laundries Corp.		
12 wks., Sept. 9	77,285	97,357 .18 .22
36 wks., Sept. 9	158,612	160,468 .35 .35



Company.	—Net Income—	Com. Share
	1939. 1938.	Earnings.
		1939. 1938.
Dejans Stores, Inc.		
6 mo., July 31...	7,621	*34,106
12 mo., July 31	151,744	15,182
Eastern Sugar Associates		
Yr., June 30...	474,039	455,091 p4.40 p4.22
Fairchild Aircraft, Ltd.		
Yr., June 30...	28,060	.23
Goebel Brewing Co.		
8 mo., Aug. 31...	221,843	104,430 .16 .08
International Vitamin Corp.		
Yr., June 30...	97,694	106,651 .48 .52
Interstate Dept. Stores, Inc.		
6 mo., July 31...	*121,034	*399,281
Loft, Inc., exel. Pepsi-Cola Co.		
7 mo., July 31...	*1,054,227	
Madison Square Garden Corp.		
Aug. 31 qr...	*165,135	*137,007
Manatt Sugar Co.		
Yr., June 30...	18,861	
Mueller Brass Co.		
*Aug. 31 qr...	137,246	74,118 .59 .28
9 mo., Aug. 31	438,782	164,243 1.65 .62
12 mo., Aug. 31	540,458	65,086 2.03 .24
Nachman-Spring-Filled Corp.		
Per'd June 19, '38		
to June 30, '39,		
(correction)	141,661	125,592 1.62
North American Rayon Corp.		
12 mo., Sept. 9	551,535	343,745 c1.00 c.60
36 wks., Sept. 9	1,167,994	140,914 c2.07 c.06
Pepsi-Cola Co.		
7 mo., July 31	2,099,062	10.32
Pleasant Valley Wine Co.		
July 31 qr...	*8,852	*851
9 mo., July 31	25,120	9,564 .10 .04

Company.	—Net Income—	Com. Share
	1939. 1938.	Earnings.
		1939. 1938.
Royal Typewriter Co., Inc.		
Yr., July 31...	1,653,586	1,526,172 5.17 4.70
Smith (A. O.) Corp.		
Yr., July 31...	108,131	*982,155 .21
Teck-Hughes Gold Mines, Ltd.		
v Yr., Aug. 31	2,036,646	1,604,896 .42 .33
Waukesha Motor Co.		
Yr., July 31...	513,818	451,685 1.28 1.13
Woodward Iron Co.		
*Sept. 30 qr...	150,798	42,735 .56 .16
9 mo., Sept. 30	387,848	303,696 1.43 1.12

### CHAIN STORE SALES

#### Consolidated Retail Stores

	1939.	1938.	P. C. Chge.
September	\$924,839	\$892,287	+ 3.6
Nine months	6,647,326	6,197,065	+ 7.3
Fishman (M. H.) Company			
September	385,354	354,134	+ 8.8
Nine months	2,957,877	2,819,375	+ 4.9
Green (H. L.) Company			
September	2,785,206	2,513,318	+10.8
Eight months	20,449,106	18,796,596	+ 8.8
Stores Sept. 30	133	132	
Kresge (S. S.) Company			
September	12,191,256	11,742,120	+ 3.8
Nine months	101,099,857	96,846,180	+ 4.4
Lerner Stores			
September	3,134,298	2,740,474	+14.4
Eight months	25,089,590	23,467,151	+ 6.9
McCrory Stores			
September	3,354,014	2,954,927	+13.5
Nine months	28,485,833	26,586,205	+ 7.1
Stores in oper.	200	200	

McLellan Stores Corporation			
September	1,884,933	1,740,149	+ 8.3
Eight months	13,604,005	12,912,333	+ 5.3
Montgomery Ward			
September	44,742,767	38,555,611	+16.0
Eight months	303,106,311	261,986,101	+15.7
Nelson Bros.			
September	1,919,558	1,685,198	+13.9
Nine months	15,757,520	13,237,397	+19.0
Stores Sept. 30	110	109	
Newberry (J. J.)			
September	4,428,313	3,927,093	+12.7
Nine months	34,463,491	32,008,267	+ 7.6
Robert Reis & Co.			
Sept. quar. sales	685,716	648,802	+ 7.2
Nine months	1,930,542	1,644,490	+17.3
Woolworth (F. W.)			
September	25,810,154	23,491,433	+ 9.9
Nine months	213,022,706	201,946,132	+ 5.6

### UTILITIES

Company.	—Net Income—	Com. Share
	1939. 1938.	Earnings.
		1939. 1938.
American Gas & Electric		
12 mo., Aug. 31	13,366,640	11,826,814 2.50 2.16
American Power & Light Co.		
3 mo., Aug. 31	2,248,898	1,593,330 x. x.
12 mo., Aug. 31	9,729,743	9,717,478 .02 .02
Arkansas Power & Light Co.		
12 mo., Aug. 31	1,405,143	1,171,626
Bell Telephone of Pennsylvania		
8 mo., Aug. 31	6,861,344	6,605,507
California Oregon Power		
12 mo., Aug. 31	941,629	887,860
Central Maine Power Co.		
12 mo., Aug. 31	1,857,931	1,650,117
Community Power & Light		
12 mo., Aug. 31	585,145	636,946
Consol. Gas of Baltimore		
8 mo., Aug. 31	4,300,066	3,728,277 3.08 2.56
12 mo., Aug. 31	6,424,928	5,768,453 4.58 3.99
Eastern Utilities Associates		
12 mo., Aug. 31	1,782,522	1,385,102
El Paso Electric		
12 mo., Aug. 31	433,771	410,100
Engineers Public Service		
12 mo., Aug. 31	5,001,186	3,709,337 1.41 .73
Florida Power & Light Co.		
12 mo., Aug. 31	1,545,301	1,775,221
Gatineau Power Co.		
June 30 qr...	609,510	450,643
12 mo., June 30	2,139,285	1,806,163
Gulf States Utilities		
12 mo., Aug. 31	2,367,252	2,024,073
Idaho Power Co.		
12 mo., Aug. 31	1,621,457	1,655,000
Illinois Bell Telephone Co.		
8 mo., Aug. 31	8,461,612	6,627,223
International Tel. & Tel.		
6 mo., June 30	3,335,527	4,379,757 .50 .68
Jamaica Public Service, Ltd.		
12 mo., Aug. 31	215,032	185,146
Kansas City Power & Light		
Yr., June 30...	3,720,884	4,060,381 6.63 7.28
Kerlyn Oil Co.		
Yr., June 30...	21,685	150,316 a.09 b.16
Louisiana Power & Light Co.		
12 mo., Aug. 31	1,048,517	940,980
Montana Power Co. & subs.		
12 mo., Aug. 31	2,991,908	2,478,287
National Power & Light Co. & subs.		
3 mo., Aug. 31	1,520,790	1,714,850 .20 .23
12 mo., Aug. 31	7,782,469	8,588,233 1.11 1.26
Nevada-California Electric Corp.		
12 mo., Aug. 31	384,121	528,547
New England Power Association		
12 mo., June 30	5,035,967	4,615,789 1.13 .68
New England Tel. & Tel.		
8 mo., Aug. 31	6,313,751	5,678,164 4.73 4.25
New Orleans Public Service, Inc.		
12 mo., Aug. 31	1,763,354	1,234,848
New York Telephone Co.		
8 mo., Aug. 31	21,842,233	18,869,798
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co.		
12 mo., Aug. 31	2,716,825	2,441,869
Pacific Telephone & Telegraph & subs.		
8 mo., Aug. 31	12,611,066	11,065,516 5.17 4.31
Pennsylvania Power & Light Co.		
12 mo., Aug. 31	8,367,464	7,706,113
Public Service Co. of Indiana		
8 mo., Aug. 31	921,461	482,995
12 mo., Aug. 31	1,495,780	903,916
Puget Sound Power & Light		
12 mo., Aug. 31	2,041,311	1,518,772
San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric Co.		
12 mo., Aug. 31	1,435,735	1,290,265
Southern New England Telephone		
8 mo., Aug. 31	2,049,685	2,039,757
Third Avenue Railway System		
Yr., June 30...	651,738	*710,953
Virginia Electric & Power		
12 mo., Aug. 31	3,776,728	3,396,304
Wisconsin Public Service		
12 mo., Aug. 31	1,588,477	1,281,786

### RAILROADS

Company.	—Net Income—	Com. Share
	1939. 1938.	Earnings.
		1939. 1938.
Alton R. R.		
8 mo., Aug. 31	*1,005,148	*1,355,766
Chicago, Ind. & Louisville Rwy.		
8 mo., Aug. 31	*1,261,150	*1,462,047
Detroit & Mackinac Rwy.		
8 mo., Aug. 31	*48,751	*44,663
Detroit, Toledo & Ironton R. R.		
8 mo., Aug. 31	618,720	64,632
International Railway of Central America		
8 mo., Aug. 31	845,382	798,986 1.02 .93
Louisiana & Arkansas Rwy.		
8 mo., Aug. 31	242,334	154,616
Market Street Railway		
12 mo., Aug. 31	*244,466	*493,395
Union Pacific R. R. System		
8 mo., Aug. 31	6,134,933	6,341,679 1.56 1.66

\*Net loss. †Profit before Federal income taxes. ‡Indicated quarterly earnings as shown by comparison of company's reports for the six and nine months' period. a On Class A shares. b On Class B shares. c On combined Class A and Class B shares. d Deficit. p On preferred stock. v Estimated. x Equal to \$1.40 a share on \$6 preferred and \$1.16 a share on \$5 preferred stocks in 1939 period against 99 cents and 82 cents a share, respectively, in 1938 period.



THE ANNALIST uses for these pages the following standing footnote:  
\*Subject to revision. †Revised. All other footnotes appear immediately below each table.

# Business Statistics

THE ANNALIST uses for these pages the following standing footnote:  
\*Subject to revision. †Revised. All other footnotes appear immediately below each table.

## THE ANNALIST INDEX OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY

	Sept.	Aug.	July.	June.	May.	Apr.	Mar.	Sept.	Aug.
Freight car loadings	90.3	82.7	81.5	80.9	77.8	76.5	80.1	78.1	74.4
Miscellaneous	105.4	96.4	92.2	83.8	79.6	84.4	86.4	83.1	83.1
Elec. power prod.	101.1	101.2	101.1	97.5	99.2	98.3	97.1	96.5	96.5
Manufacturing	96.1	92.5	90.9	81.0	81.8	80.2	81.6	78.2	78.2
Steel ingot prod.	101.7	85.9	81.1	73.8	61.0	64.3	86.6	63.0	58.0
Pig iron production	109.8	96.7	87.1	77.2	56.8	70.3	82.2	63.9	52.8
Textiles	120.9	112.5	118.4	112.8	101.7	115.7	106.1	116.6	116.6
Cotton consumption	133.7	119.8	124.3	121.8	110.2	123.0	109.8	121.7	121.7
Wool consumption	119.6	112.2	131.1	120.6	87.3	124.0	105.0	120.3	120.3
Silk consumption	67.3	63.2	57.5	59.2	55.7	59.5	68.7	70.3	73.2
Rayon consumption	109.8	101.1	124.1	129.6	106.6	107.7	110.0	120.3	125.5
Boot and shoe prod.	134.4	129.1	121.2	114.3	112.9	129.7	131.9	130.6	130.6
Automobile prod.	39.2	61.4	71.4	70.5	77.5	86.7	63.2	30.1	30.1
Lumber production	78.8	77.9	77.1	75.7	76.0	72.6	69.1	74.9	72.4
Cement production	65.6	68.5	62.4	59.9	70.9	74.3	58.3	57.5	57.5
Mining	78.8	76.8	77.2	80.9	76.7	77.6	60.0	58.2	58.2
Zinc production	77.9	75.7	74.7	73.8	74.8	75.0	72.7	59.6	59.6
Lead	84.9	81.0	84.2	93.0	80.2	87.4	60.9	55.3	55.3
Combined index	93.7	92.2	91.5	86.3	86.7	90.1	85.2	85.9	85.9

For seasonal indices for 1939 see THE ANNALIST of July 6, 1939, page 17, Table 20.

## RATE OF OPERATIONS IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY

Week Ended	U. S. Steel	Indep. Total	Week Ended	Amer. Steel	Indep. Total	Week Ended	N. Y. Steel	Indep. Total	Week Ended	Am. Steel	Indep. Total
Oct. 10, 1939	45	52%	49	Oct. 3, 1939	47.9	Oct. 15, 1939	48	Oct. 4, 1939	48	48	52%
Oct. 17, 1939	47%	55%	52	Oct. 10, 1939	51.4	Oct. 22, 1939	51	Oct. 11, 1939	51	51	52%
Oct. 24, 1939	58%	66%	63	Oct. 17, 1939	62.1	Oct. 30, 1939	62%	Oct. 18, 1939	62%	62%	62%
Oct. 31, 1939	57%	69%	63	Oct. 24, 1939	62.2	Oct. 6, 1940	62%	Oct. 25, 1939	63%	63%	63%
Nov. 7, 1939	57%	70%	63	Oct. 31, 1939	63.0	Oct. 13, 1940	63%	Oct. 28, 1939	63%	63%	63%
Nov. 14, 1939	57%	71%	60	Nov. 7, 1939	63.6	Oct. 20, 1940	63%	Oct. 29, 1939	63%	63%	63%
Nov. 21, 1939	57%	72%	60	Nov. 14, 1939	64.1	Oct. 27, 1940	63%	Oct. 30, 1939	63%	63%	63%
Nov. 28, 1939	57%	73%	60	Nov. 21, 1939	64.1	Nov. 4, 1940	63%	Nov. 3, 1939	63%	63%	63%
Dec. 5, 1939	57%	74%	60	Nov. 28, 1939	64.1	Nov. 11, 1940	63%	Nov. 10, 1939	63%	63%	63%
Dec. 12, 1939	57%	75%	60	Dec. 5, 1939	64.1	Nov. 18, 1940	63%	Nov. 17, 1939	63%	63%	63%
Dec. 19, 1939	57%	76%	60	Dec. 12, 1939	64.1	Nov. 25, 1940	63%	Nov. 24, 1939	63%	63%	63%
Dec. 26, 1939	57%	77%	60	Dec. 19, 1939	64.1	Dec. 2, 1940	63%	Dec. 1, 1939	63%	63%	63%
Jan. 2, 1940	57%	78%	60	Dec. 26, 1939	64.1	Dec. 9, 1940	63%	Dec. 8, 1939	63%	63%	63%
Jan. 9, 1940	57%	79%	60	Jan. 2, 1940	64.1	Dec. 16, 1940	63%	Dec. 15, 1939	63%	63%	63%
Jan. 16, 1940	57%	80%	60	Jan. 9, 1940	64.1	Dec. 23, 1940	63%	Dec. 22, 1939	63%	63%	63%
Jan. 23, 1940	57%	81%	60	Jan. 16, 1940	64.1	Dec. 30, 1940	63%	Dec. 29, 1939	63%	63%	63%
Jan. 30, 1940	57%	82%	60	Jan. 23, 1940	64.1	Jan. 6, 1941	63%	Jan. 5, 1940	63%	63%	63%
Feb. 6, 1940	57%	83%	60	Jan. 30, 1940	64.1	Jan. 13, 1941	63%	Jan. 12, 1940	63%	63%	63%
Feb. 13, 1940	57%	84%	60	Feb. 6, 1940	64.1	Jan. 20, 1941	63%	Jan. 19, 1940	63%	63%	63%
Feb. 20, 1940	57%	85%	60	Feb. 13, 1940	64.1	Jan. 27, 1941	63%	Feb. 26, 1940	63%	63%	63%
Feb. 27, 1940	57%	86%	60	Feb. 20, 1940	64.1	Feb. 3, 1941	63%	Feb. 2, 1940	63%	63%	63%
Mar. 6, 1940	57%	87%	60	Feb. 27, 1940	64.1	Feb. 10, 1941	63%	Feb. 9, 1940	63%	63%	63%
Mar. 13, 1940	57%	88%	60	Mar. 6, 1940	64.1	Feb. 17, 1941	63%	Feb. 16, 1940	63%	63%	63%
Mar. 20, 1940	57%	89%	60	Mar. 13, 1940	64.1	Feb. 24, 1941	63%	Feb. 23, 1940	63%	63%	63%
Mar. 27, 1940	57%	90%	60	Mar. 20, 1940	64.1	Mar. 3, 1941	63%	Mar. 2, 1940	63%	63%	63%
Apr. 3, 1940	57%	91%	60	Mar. 27, 1940	64.1	Mar. 10, 1941	63%	Mar. 9, 1940	63%	63%	63%
Apr. 10, 1940	57%	92%	60	Apr. 3, 1940	64.1	Mar. 17, 1941	63%	Mar. 16, 1940	63%	63%	63%
Apr. 17, 1940	57%	93%	60	Apr. 10, 1940	64.1	Mar. 24, 1941	63%	Mar. 23, 1940	63%	63%	63%
Apr. 24, 1940	57%	94%	60	Apr. 17, 1940	64.1	Mar. 31, 1941	63%	Mar. 30, 1940	63%	63%	63%
Apr. 30, 1940	57%	95%	60	Apr. 24, 1940	64.1	Apr. 7, 1941	63%	Apr. 6, 1940	63%	63%	63%
May 7, 1940	57%	96%	60	Apr. 30, 1940	64.1	Apr. 14, 1941	63%	Apr. 13, 1940	63%	63%	63%
May 14, 1940	57%	97%	60	May 7, 1940	64.1	Apr. 21, 1941	63%	Apr. 20, 1940	63%	63%	63%
May 21, 1940	57%	98%	60	May 14, 1940	64.1	Apr. 28, 1941	63%	Apr. 27, 1940	63%	63%	63%
May 28, 1940	57%	99%	60	May 21, 1940	64.1	May 5, 1941	63%	May 4, 1940	63%	63%	63%
Jun. 4, 1940	57%	100%	60	May 28, 1940	64.1	May 12, 1941	63%	May 11, 1940	63%	63%	63%
Jun. 11, 1940	57%	101%	60	Jun. 4, 1940	64.1	May 19, 1941	63%	May 18, 1940	63%	63%	63%
Jun. 18, 1940	57%	102%	60	Jun. 11, 1940	64.1	May 26, 1941	63%	May 25, 1940	63%	63%	63%
Jun. 25, 1940	57%	103%	60	Jun. 18, 1940	64.1	Jun. 2, 1941	63%	Jun. 1, 1940	63%	63%	63%
Jul. 2, 1940	57%	104%	60	Jun. 25, 1940	64.1	Jun. 9, 1941	63%	Jun. 8, 1940	63%	63%	63%
Jul. 9, 1940	57%	105%	60	Jul. 2, 1940	64.1	Jun. 16, 1941	63%	Jun. 15, 1940	63%	63%	63%
Jul. 16, 1940	57%	106%	60	Jul. 9, 1940	64.1	Jun. 23, 1941	63%	Jun. 22, 1940	63%	63%	63%
Jul. 23, 1940	57%	107%	60	Jul. 16, 1940	64.1	Jun. 30, 1941	63%	Jun. 29, 1940	63%	63%	63%
Jul. 30, 1940	57%	108%	60	Jul. 23, 1940	64.1	Jul. 7, 1941	63%	Jul. 6, 1940	63%	63%	63%
Aug. 6, 1940	57%	109%	60	Jul. 30, 1940	64.1	Jul. 14, 1941	63%	Jul. 13, 1940	63%	63%	63%
Aug. 13, 1940	57%	110%	60	Aug. 6, 1940	64.1	Jul. 21, 1941	63%	Aug. 20, 1940	63%	63%	63%
Aug. 20, 1940	57%	111%	60	Aug. 13, 1940	64.1	Jul. 28, 1941	63%	Aug. 27, 1940	63%	63%	63%
Aug. 27, 1940	57%	112%	60	Aug. 20, 1940	64.1	Aug. 4, 1941	63%	Aug. 3, 1940	63%	63%	63%
Sep. 3, 1940	57%	113%	60	Aug. 27, 1940	64.1	Aug. 11, 1941	63%	Aug. 10, 1940	63%	63%	63%
Sep. 10, 1940	57%	114%	60	Sep. 3, 1940	64.1	Aug. 18, 1941	63%	Aug. 17, 1940	63%	63%	63%
Sep. 17, 1940	57%	115%	60	Sep. 10, 1940	64.1	Aug. 25, 1941	63%	Aug. 24, 1940	63%	63%	63%
Sep. 24, 1940	57%	116%	60	Sep. 17, 1940	64.1	Sep. 1, 1941	63%	Sep. 30, 1940	63%	63%	63%
Oct. 1, 1940	57%	117%	60	Sep. 24, 1940	64.1	Sep. 8, 1941	63%	Oct. 7, 1940	63%	63%	63%
Oct. 8, 1940	57%	118%	60	Oct. 1, 1940	64.1	Sep. 15, 1941	63%	Oct. 14, 1940	63%	63%	63%
Oct. 15, 1940	57%	119%	60	Oct. 8, 1940	64.1	Sep. 22, 1941	63%	Oct. 21, 1940	63%	63%	63%
Oct. 22, 1940	57%	120%	60	Oct. 15, 1940	64.1	Sep. 29, 1941	63%	Oct. 28, 1940	63%	63%	63%
Oct. 29, 1940	57%	121%	60	Oct. 22, 1940	64.1	Oct. 6, 1941	63%	Oct. 5, 1940	63%	63%	63%
Nov. 5, 1940	57%	122%	60	Oct. 29, 1940	64.1	Oct. 13, 1941	63%	Oct. 12, 1940	63%	63%	63%
Nov. 12, 1940	57%	123%	60	Nov. 5, 1940	64.1	Oct. 20, 1941	63%	Oct. 19, 1940	63%	63%	63%
Nov. 19, 1940	57%	124%	60	Nov. 12, 1940	64.1	Oct. 27, 1941	63%	Oct. 26, 1940	63%	63%	63%
Nov. 26, 1940	57%	125%	60	Nov. 19, 1940	64.1	Nov. 3, 1941	63%	Nov. 2, 1940	63%	63%	63%
Dec. 3, 1940	57%	126%	60	Nov. 26, 1940	64.1	Nov. 10, 1941	63%	Nov. 9, 1940	63%	63%	63%
Dec. 10, 1940	57%	127%	60	Dec. 3, 1940	64.1	Nov. 17, 1941	63%	Nov. 16, 1940	63%	63%	63%
Dec. 17, 1940	57%	128%	60	Dec. 10, 1940	64.1	Nov. 24, 1941	63%	Nov. 23, 1940	63%	63%	63%
Dec. 24, 1940	57%	129%	60	Dec. 17, 1940	64.1	Dec. 1, 1941	63%	Dec. 30, 1940	63%	63%	63%
Dec. 31, 1940	57%	130%	60	Dec. 24, 1940	64.1	Dec. 8, 1941	63%	Jan. 6, 1941	63%	63%	63%

## OIL REFINERY ACTIVITY AND STOCK (18)

(Estimated for entire industry; thousands of barrels)						
		Crude Runs to Still				
		Average Daily Runs.	†P.C. of Capacity Operated.	†Total Gasoline Production.	†Crude Petroleum.	Stocks †Gasoline.
						Gas and Fuel Oil.
1938.						
Sept. 24.		3,220	80.5	9,613	280,278	68,605
Oct. 1.		3,235	81.0	9,573	280,852	68,602
1939.						
July 29.		3,460	85.0	11,433	268,513	77,887
Aug. 5.		3,445	84.6	11,708	268,982	76,431
Aug. 12.		3,460	84.7	11,499	267,536	75,859
Aug. 19.		3,575	86.5	11,685	262,486	74,738
Aug. 26.		3,475	83.8	12,007	246,982	73,475
Sept. 2.		3,375	81.1	11,388	236,643	73,194
Sept. 9.		3,380	81.2	11,250	233,526	72,244
Sept. 16.		3,570	83.7	11,809	235,016	71,869
Sept. 23.		3,570	85.2	11,684	233,511	71,020
Sept. 30.		3,560	84.9	12,085	216,154	71,168



### 20 BANK DEBIT-COMMERCIAL LOAN RATIO-COMPONENTS

(Debits in 140 cities outside New York; debits and loans in millions of dollars)

1938.	Total.	Days.	Average Daily.	Seasonal Index.	Seasonally Adjusted.	Commercial Loans.	Ratio.	Trimestrial Moving Average.
September	16,440	25	658	99.2	663	3,893	5.762	11.51
1939.								
January	17,806	25	712	100.8	706	3,800	5.624	12.55
February	15,111	22	687	99.3	692	3,760	5.565	12.43
March	18,163	27	673	97.4	673	3,792	5.612	12.33
April	16,832	25	673	96.9	686	3,848	5.686	12.30
May	17,763	26	683	97.2	703	3,839	5.682	12.37
June	18,616	26	716	107.1	704	3,830	5.668	12.46
July	17,683	25	707	102.8	688	3,888	5.754	11.96
August	17,496	27	648	92.6	700	3,930	5.816	12.04
September	18,654	25	746	99.2	752	4,166	6.117	12.29

\*Prior to July, 1938, total all other loans adjusted for seasonal variation; thereafter commercial, industrial and agricultural loans have been equated to the old, seasonally adjusted series by multiplying by 1.48. \*Subject to revision. (Revised.)

### 21 BROKERS' LOANS (N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE MEMBERS)

(End of month; thousands of dollars)

1938.	N.Y. Demand.	N.Y. Time.	Total.	N.Y. Demand.	N.Y. Time.	Total.	N.Y. Demand.	N.Y. Time.	Total.
Sept.	453,457	30,562	484,020	39,783	400	40,183	493,240	30,962	524,202
Oct.	503,128	37,312	540,439	39,802	500	40,302	542,930	37,812	580,742
Nov.	538,399	39,042	577,441	42,014	500	42,514	580,413	39,942	620,355
Dec.	640,660	41,225	681,885	34,724	475	35,199	675,384	41,700	717,084
1939.									
Jan.	589,997	42,516	632,513	33,559	425	33,984	623,556	42,984	666,540
Feb.	604,171	42,007	646,178	35,329	425	35,754	641,000	42,422	683,422
Mar.	573,945	43,247	617,192	37,239	425	37,664	611,184	43,672	654,856
Apr.	479,331	35,343	514,674	31,870	400	32,270	511,701	35,743	547,443
May	475,690	39,338	515,028	30,993	400	30,493	506,738	40,238	546,976
June	471,849	37,132	508,981	27,940	400	28,240	499,730	37,532	537,262
July	486,135	40,556	526,691	26,776	300	27,076	512,911	40,856	553,767
Aug.	445,736	32,324	478,060	30,318	200	30,518	476,053	32,524	508,577
Sept.	404,469	29,088	433,557	33,403	100	33,503	437,872	29,188	467,060

### 22 CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED BY TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION

(In 37 States; millions of dollars)

1938.	Total.	Residential.	Commercial.	Public.	Education.	All Other.
Aug.	313.1	99.7	11.3	83.1	38.0	21.4
Sept.	300.9	99.6	10.7	83.2	26.2	35.9
Oct.	357.7	112.7	13.8	82.8	21.2	47.0
Nov.	301.7	95.3	10.5	83.7	19.7	49.0
Dec.	389.4	91.5	7.0	114.1	44.3	73.3
1939.						
Jan.	251.7	80.2	7.1	17.3	29.5	31.7
Feb.	220.7	79.0	9.5	15.5	18.5	24.7
Mar.	300.7	125.2	13.0	17.4	19.6	39.8
Apr.	330.0	114.4	17.5	21.3	35.3	21.1
May	308.5	133.8	13.0	19.5	76.1	16.4
June	288.3	111.9	15.8	26.8	73.6	10.0
July	299.9	109.3	17.4	22.9	79.0	23.1
Aug.	312.3	127.2	10.4	21.1	95.2	20.1

### 23 SEASONALLY ADJUSTED CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED BY GROUPS

(In 37 States; millions of dollars)

1938.	Residential.	Commercial.	Public.	Education.	All Other.
Aug.	99.7	87.3	88.1	38.0	31.3
Sept.	99.6	92.0	83.2	26.2	30.9
Oct.	112.7	131.0	92.8	21.2	37.7
Nov.	95.3	116.0	70.7	19.7	30.7
Dec.	91.5	139.5	114.1	44.3	38.4
1939.					
Jan.	80.2	85.0	57.0	29.5	5.04
Feb.	79.0	69.5	53.1	18.5	4.76
Mar.	125.2	97.8	58.0	19.6	3.00
Apr.	114.4	94.7	85.6	35.3	4.01
May	133.8	96.7	76.1	21.8	3.58
June	111.9	73.6	19.0	28.3	3.74
July	109.3	88.5	79.0	23.1	2.90
Aug.	127.2	69.9	95.2	20.1	312.3

### 24 CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

(Average daily; adjusted for seasonal variation; three months' moving average; thousands of dollars)

1938.	Boston.	New York.	Phila.	Cleve.	Rich.	Chi.	St. Louis.	Minne.	Kan.	San Fran.
July	655	2,445	438	934	955	1,104	1,735	552	273	408
Aug.	692	2,782	464	1,139	1,069	1,181	1,689	614	300	521
Sept.	880	2,855	505	1,382	1,343	1,301	1,924	751	360	576
Oct.	891	2,486	631	1,498	1,454	1,418	2,073	888	376	447
Nov.	1,188	2,470	721	1,856	1,553	1,159	2,359	1,120	416	599
Dec.	1,019	2,622	730	1,613	1,520	1,047	2,240	1,122	486	578
1939.										
Jan.	1,076	2,972	676	1,486	1,288	1,121	2,335	1,127	536	647
Feb.	832	2,983	626	1,155	1,242	906	1,981	923	507	644
Mar.	955	2,715	579	1,145	1,279	1,006	2,022	880	377	594
Apr.	860	2,514	668	1,062	1,325	1,124	1,847	739	336	471
May	810	2,105	608	1,201	1,315	1,125	1,844	660	310	476
June	708	2,005	635	1,203	1,213	1,073	1,973	635	361	386
July	720	2,165	685	1,274	1,256	924	1,936	596	327	355

### 25 PIG IRON PRODUCTION BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

(Average daily, adjusted for seasonal variation; thousands of gross tons; total includes other districts)

1938.	Boston.	New York.	Phila.	Cleve.	Rich.	Chi.	St. Louis.	Minne.	Kan.	San Fran.
Sept.	15.7	20.5	27.7	24.5	45.7	54.1	143.4	53.5	54.7	44.7
Oct.	18.3	22.0	25.4	22.6	48.8	64.4	136.1	58.6	47.3	61.9
Nov.	15.1	22.4	25.7	22.9	39.2	62.3	142.3	57.1	49.0	44.7
Dec.	18.6	23.6	27.0	23.0	47.5	163.1	53.1	52.0	63.9	35.7
1939.										
Jan.	16.9	23.4	27.1	23.5	26.9	38.8	158.0	48.9	51.2	30.3
Feb.	16.4	23.2	28.0	24.8	30.8	37.4	168.4	47.1	52.9	34.1
Mar.	16.0	21.2	27.8	24.8	34.5	44.3	151.6	47.5	52.2	34.1
Apr.	15.6	19.9	28.2	24.6	38.2	47.1	150.9	53.0	56.2	34.1
May	16.3	19.7	27.5	22.5	36.1	47.1	134.7	53.3	56.7	34.1
June	16.1	19.7	27.5	22.5	34.2	47.0	128.6	51.9	54.5	34.1
July	16.2	20.6	26.4	22.3	44.1	47.9	124.7	50.5	51.0	48.4

### 26 CASH FARM INCOME BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

(Millions of dollars, including AAA payments; three months' moving average; adjusted for seasonal variation)

1938.	Bos.	New York.	Phila.	Cleve.	Rich.	Chi.	St. Louis.	Minne.	Kan.	San Fran.
July	15.7	20.5	27.7	24.5	45.7	54.1	143.4	53.5	54.7	44.7
Aug.	18.3	22.0	25.4	22.6	48.8	64.4	136.1	58.6	47.3	61.9
Sept.	15.1	22.4	25.7	22.9	39.2	62.3	142.3	57.1	49.0	44.7
Oct.	18.6	23.6	27.0	23.0	47.5	163.1	53.1	52.0	63.9	35.7
1939.										
Jan.	16.9	23.4	27.1	23.5	26.9	38.8	158.0	48.9	51.2	30.3
Feb.	16.4	23.2	28.0	24.8	30.8	37.4	168.4	47.1	52.9	34.1
Mar.	16.0	21.2	27.8	24.8	34.5	44.3	151.6	47.5	52.2	34.1
Apr.	15.6	19.9	28.2	24.6	38.2	47.1	150.9	53.0	56.2	34.1
May	16.3	19.7	27.5	22.5	36.1	47.1	134.7	53.3	56.7	34.1
June	16.1	19.7	27.5	22.5	34.2	47.0	128.6	51.9	54.5	34.1
July	16.2	20.6	26.4	22.3	44.1	47.9	124.7	50.5	51.0	48.4

### 27 SLAB ZINC (25)

(Tons of 2,000 lbs.; stocks and unfilled orders at end of month)

1938.	Produce.	Ship.	Stocks.	Unfilled.
Jan.	48,687	24,931	189,089	45,400
Feb.	41,146	21,540	108,138	38,891
Mar.	43,339	33,528	118,009	29,023
Apr.	38,035	20,806	135,238	27,069
May	37,510	24,628	148,120	23,444
June	30,798	29,248	149,671	41,785
July	30,362	35,328	145,208	39,350
Aug.	32,296	36,507	141,997	30,554
Sept.	32,328	43,582	130,743	40,435
Oct.	36,740	43,355	124,128	40,736
Nov.	40,343	43,693	120,778	40,280
Dec.	45,345	39,354	126,167	40,829
Total	456,990	395,554		

### 28 STEEL INgot PRODUCTION (16)

(Gross tons; computed for entire industry on basis of companies making in 1937 98.26 per cent of open hearth output and 100 per cent of Bessemer ingot production)

1938.	Produce.	Ship.	Stocks.	Unfilled.
Jan.	44,277	42,639	128,407	84,179
Feb.	39,613	39,828	128,192	29,987
Mar.	45,084	45,291	127,985	38,447
Apr.	43,036	40,641	130,380	29,314
May	42,802	39,607	133,079	29,250
June	39,450	37,284	125,241	35,874
July	39,669	43,128	131,782	49,379
Aug.	40,960	49,928	122,814	44,773
Sept.	42,225	69,424	95,615	93,116

### 29 PIG IRON ACTIVITY (8)

(Active furnaces as of first of month)

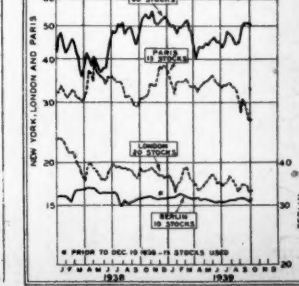
1938.	Produce.	Ship.	Stocks.	Unfilled.
Jan.	1,734,165	4,433	391,459	29,217
Feb.	1,897,452	4,000	424,363	31,633
Mar.	2,004,204	4,433	452,416	33,772
Apr.	1,919,042	4,299	447,329	33,344
May	1,800,877	4,433	406,519	30,336
June	1,632,943	4,299	390,616	28,360
July	1,537,377	4,299	367,678	25,329
Aug.	1,537,102	4,433	372,709	42,688
Sept.	1,647,129	4,299	318,488	46,098
Oct.	1,505,985	4,433	701,125	52,225
Nov.	1,558,363	4,299	829,651	61,811
Dec.	1,310,746	4,433	708,314	52,779
Total	27,742,225	52,14	532,072	39,65

### 30 SEASONALLY ADJUSTED PIG IRON PRODUCTION

(Tons; adjusted for seasonal variation)

1938.	Produce.	Ship.	Stocks.	Unfilled.
Jan.	1,429,085	46,100	95	44,470
Feb.	1,286,268	46,367	91	45,035
Mar.	1,432,487	46,854	91	47,045
Apr.	1,376,141	45,871	90	46,480
May	1,255,024	40,485	79	42,310
June	1,062,021	35,400	72	37,225
July	1,201,785	38,767	70	34,38







# Banking Statistics—Brokers' Loans—Gold Reserves

## Statement of the Federal Reserve Banks

	Combined Fed. Res. Banks			N. Y. Federal Res. Bank		
	Oct. 4, 1939.	Sept. 27, 1939.	Oct. 5, 1938.	Oct. 4, 1939.	Sept. 27, 1939.	Oct. 5, 1938.
<b>ASSETS</b>						
Gold certificates on hand and due from U. S. Treasury	\$14,696,217	\$14,656,717	\$10,967,213	\$7,010,441	\$7,063,890	\$4,573,924
Redemption fund—Federal Reserve notes	9,005	9,005	9,138	1,792	944	1,328
Other cash	325,153	339,046	367,418	81,131	88,924	107,494
<b>Total reserves</b>	<b>\$15,030,375</b>	<b>\$15,003,107</b>	<b>\$11,343,769</b>	<b>\$7,093,354</b>	<b>\$7,153,728</b>	<b>\$4,682,746</b>
Bills discounted:						
Secured by United States Government obligations, direct and fully guaranteed	1,277	1,572	3,897	387	1,582	1,582
Other bills discounted	5,472	4,794	3,448	2,213	1,772	1,143
<b>Total bills discounted</b>	<b>\$6,749</b>	<b>\$6,356</b>	<b>\$7,345</b>	<b>\$2,600</b>	<b>\$2,674</b>	<b>\$2,725</b>
Bills bought in open market	548	548	541	213	214	212
Industrial advances	11,841	11,844	15,455	2,024	2,042	3,648
U. S. Gov't securities, direct and guaranteed:						
Bonds	1,315,942	1,315,942	787,327	418,066	398,301	250,391
Notes	1,245,497	1,245,497	1,164,565	395,888	376,951	370,360
Bills	223,457	242,370	612,123	70,991	73,359	194,671
<b>Total United States Government securities, direct and guaranteed</b>	<b>\$2,784,896</b>	<b>\$2,803,809</b>	<b>\$2,564,015</b>	<b>\$884,945</b>	<b>\$848,611</b>	<b>\$815,422</b>
<b>Total bills and securities</b>	<b>2,804,034</b>	<b>2,822,357</b>	<b>2,587,356</b>	<b>889,582</b>	<b>853,571</b>	<b>822,007</b>
Due from foreign banks	176	176	180	66	65	68
Federal Reserve notes of other banks	20,583	20,799	23,569	4,529	4,216	2,225
Uncollected items	666,514	646,638	632,117	162,018	154,978	177,953
Bank premises	42,084	42,140	44,304	8,939	9,329	9,824
Other assets	68,951	67,889	47,853	22,128	20,815	14,877
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$18,632,715</b>	<b>\$18,603,106</b>	<b>\$14,679,148</b>	<b>\$8,190,585</b>	<b>\$8,196,302</b>	<b>\$5,700,700</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>						
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	\$4,732,133	\$4,683,728	\$4,262,860	\$1,196,981	\$1,181,959	\$965,440
Deposits:						
Member bank—Reserve account	11,671,664	11,621,338	8,320,636	6,283,681	6,275,556	4,118,315
United States Treasurer—General account	469,127	551,890	770,086	90,033	99,853	174,314
Foreign bank	466,137	467,580	195,056	167,082	168,407	70,748
Other deposits	309,403	303,913	190,924	206,772	207,447	89,161
<b>Total deposits</b>	<b>\$12,916,331</b>	<b>\$12,944,721</b>	<b>\$9,436,702</b>	<b>\$6,717,568</b>	<b>\$6,751,263</b>	<b>\$4,452,538</b>
Deferred availability items	633,483	622,759	626,685	145,083	141,159	169,724
Other liabilities, including accrued dividends	3,815	4,970	3,847	1,328	2,371	1,140
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>\$18,285,762</b>	<b>\$18,256,176</b>	<b>\$14,330,094</b>	<b>\$8,060,960</b>	<b>\$8,076,752</b>	<b>\$5,588,842</b>
Capital paid in	135,460	135,511	133,985	50,832	50,874	50,908
Surplus (Section 7)	149,152	149,152	147,739	52,463	52,463	51,943
Surplus (Section 13)	27,264	27,264	27,682	7,457	7,457	7,457
Other capital accounts	35,077	35,003	39,648	8,873	8,756	10,263
<b>Total liabilities and capital accounts</b>	<b>\$18,632,715</b>	<b>\$18,603,106</b>	<b>\$14,679,148</b>	<b>\$8,190,585</b>	<b>\$8,196,302</b>	<b>\$5,700,700</b>
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined	85.2%	85.1%	82.8%	89.6%	90.2%	86.4%
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents	101	101	157	36	36	56
Commitments to make industrial advances	10,278	10,517	13,599	1,898	1,932	3,614

## Statement of Member Banks

(Principal resources and liabilities of reporting member banks in 101 leading cities; millions of dollars)

	All Reporting			Chicago			New York City		
	Oct. 4, 1939.	Sept. 27, 1939.	Oct. 5, 1938.	Oct. 4, 1939.	Sept. 27, 1939.	Oct. 5, 1938.	Oct. 4, 1939.	Sept. 27, 1939.	Oct. 5, 1938.
<b>LOANS—</b>									
Business*	4,251	4,229	3,896	379	380	339	1,655	1,652	1,446
Open market	318	316	351	18	18	20	117	117	146
Stock market:									
Brokers	538	533	631	27	29	30	412	406	497
Other	505	510	578	67	67	67	173	177	197
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,043</b>	<b>1,043</b>	<b>1,209</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>694</b>
Real estate	1,179	1,180	1,161	14	14	11	117	117	118
Banks	35	35	130	5	5	5	26	25	96
Other	1,548	1,547	1,503	51	50	49	375	377	415
<b>Total loans</b>	<b>8,375</b>	<b>8,350</b>	<b>8,240</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>2,875</b>	<b>2,871</b>	<b>2,916</b>
<b>INVESTMENTS—</b>									
Treasury bills	492	419	121	118	118	320	255	255	2,910
Treasury notes	2,130	2,137	8,055	749	249	918	786	787	2,910
U. S. bonds	5,881	5,881	6,669	670	670	2,174	2,174	2,174	806
Govt. guaranteed	2,240	2,232	1,679	157	157	127	1,128	1,120	806
Other securities	3,382	3,400	3,215	322	321	320	1,242	1,258	1,124
<b>Total invest.</b>	<b>14,125</b>	<b>14,069</b>	<b>12,949</b>	<b>1,518</b>	<b>1,515</b>	<b>1,365</b>	<b>5,650</b>	<b>5,606</b>	<b>4,840</b>
<b>Total loans and investments</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>22,419</b>	<b>21,189</b>	<b>2,073</b>	<b>2,073</b>	<b>1,881</b>	<b>8,525</b>	<b>8,477</b>	<b>7,756</b>
Reserve with F.R. Bk.	9,826	9,794	6,797	1,043	1,043	858	5,651	5,640	3,590
Cash in vault	471	495	410	40	41	34	80	80	59
Bank with domestic bks.	3,034	3,018	2,379	241	232	211	74	73	71
Other assets, net	48	48	51	373	361	453	453	453	453
Demand deposits adj.	18,306	18,333	15,396	1,776	1,782	1,581	8,210	8,170	6,466
Time deposits	5,236	5,231	5,175	498	498	464	654	647	626
Government deposits	540	540	578	63	63	62	49	48	157
Interbank deposits:									
Domestic banks	7,834	7,667	6,006	862	852	651	3,389	3,354	2,492
Foreign banks	762	753	468	14	13	9	675	672	414
Borrowings	1	1	1	14	15	16	248	266	293
Other liabilities	268	266	253	1,475	1,474	1,481	1,475	1,474	1,481
Capital account	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

\*Officially designated "Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans."

## DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS BY BANKS IN REPORTING CITIES WEEKLY

		(Thousands)	Week Ended		
		No. of Centers Included.	Oct. 4, 1939.	Sept. 27, 1939.	Oct. 5, 1938.
Federal Reserve District					
1—Boston	17	5518,635	4430,279	4489,679	
2—New York	15	3,938,634	3,311,799	4,072,406	
3—Philadelphia	18	495,374	403,580	426,476	
4—Cleveland	25	637,927	519,911	575,469	
5—Richmond	24	344,587	289,833	330,328	
6—Atlanta	26	278,043	230,831	261,111	
7—Chicago	41	1,295,355	1,115,540	1,190,998	
8—St. Louis	16	283,321	250,426	245,232	
9—Minneapolis	17	188,960	161,884	162,211	
10—Kansas City	28	294,518	263,247	273,917	
11—Dallas	18	210,950	202,899	192,906	
12—San Francisco	29	687,014	643,371	622,985	
Total	274	\$9,140,407	\$7,829,610	\$8,841,810	
New York City	1	3,938,634	3,311,799	4,072,406	
Total outside N. Y. City	273	\$5,541,023	\$4,784,382	\$5,120,177	
141 cities		\$8,380,000	7,181,000	8,131,000	

## MONEY RATES IN NEW YORK CITY WEEKLY

	Date	Time Loans			Prime			Bankers' Acceptances		
		60-90 Days	90-120 Days	120-180 Days	60-90 Days	90-120 Days	120-180 Days	60-90 Days	90-120 Days	120-180 Days
1939.	High.	Low.	Av.	High.	Low.	Av.	High.	Low.	Av.	High.
Sept. 16.	1	1.00	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Sept. 23.	1	1.00	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Sept. 30.	1	1.00	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Oct. 7.	1	1.00	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4

†New York Stock Exchange. †Asked rate. †Average of renewal rate.

## GOLD RESERVE OF CENTRAL BANKS AND GOVERNMENTS

(In dollars of 15 5-21 grains, nine-tenths fine; millions)

In dollars of 15 1/2-21 grains, nine-tenths fine; millions)					
Report date					
Falling in					
W. end:					
1938.	France.	Eng.	Switzer.	Hol.	Bel.
Sept. 17.	2,428	2,702	690	1,008	525
1939.					
Sept. 2.	2,274	1,234	586	...	615
Sept. 9.	2,274	1,234	...	...	614
Sept. 16.	2,714	...	...	...	...
Sept. 23.	2,714	...	...	...	...
Sept. 30.	2,714	...	...	...	...

EXCESS RESERVES OF MEMBER BANKS (4)					
(Licensed banks only; average of daily figures; millions of dollars)					
	All Member Banks.	Central Cities.	Other Cities.	Country Banks.	"Country" Banks.
1938.					
Feb.	1,406	577	468	361	...
Mar.	1,524	689	481	359	...
Apr.	2,071	1,030	809	432	...
May	2,525	1,386	689	451	...
Jun.	2,762	1,527	747	469	...
July	3,026	1,776	767	461	...
Aug.	2,955	1,699	762	475	...
Sept.	2,920	1,743	698	498	...
Oct.	3,143	1,964	712	480	...
Nov.	3,276	2,066	710	480	...
Dec.	3,226	2,110	658	487	...
1939.					
Jan.	3,484	2,256	734	495	...
Feb.	3,373	2,211	669	494	...
Mar.	3,432	2,165	741	526	...
Apr.	3,926	2,601	794	531	...
May	4,212	2,825	958	529	...
June	4,407	2,956	944	546	...
July	4,022	2,809	1,013	561	...
Aug.	4,007	2,750	1,045	561	...



**For Calendar Week Ended Oct. 7:**

**For Calendar Week Ended Oct. 7:**

earnings per share as reported by Standard Statistics Company of New York: Light face—Calendar years 1938 and 1937 earlier; "n" full face—all current earnings, but not including fiscal years ended prior to Jan. 31, 1938 or 1937. See also footnote "e."

Blank means figures not available.

a—Number of months since last report.

b—On all classes of preferred.

c—Parent company only.

d—Deficit

e—Years ended 1937 and 1936.

f—Not computed, as results are before depletion.

g—Partial dividend.

h—Dividend of 1-4 share of Consolidated.

i—Liquidation.

j—Adjusted results.

k—Before operations of Spanish subsidiary.

l—Amount varies.

m—In scrip.

n—Partly cumulative.

o—Special.

p—1036 results cover 10 months ended Oct. 31, as company is changing fiscal year.

q—Results are changing.

r—Not computed, as no allowance was made for debt service.

s—Before operations of Spanish subsidiary.

t—Plus or payable in stock.

u—Figures under high and low column represent asked and bid prices of stock.

v—Partially extra.

w—Weeks.

x—Ex dividend.

y—1 share new "Pathe Laboratories, Inc.," for each 100 shares Pathe Film common.

z—Not computed, as no allowance was made for debt service.

\*\*Stocks of no par value are indicated by (np).

[illegible]



Saturday, Oct. 7

## Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

For Calendar Week Ended—

1937	1938	1939	Price Range	High	Low	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	973	972	971	970	969	968	967	966	965	964	963	962	961	960	959	958	957	956	955	954	953	952	951	950	949	948	947	946	945	944	943	942	941	940	939	938	937	936	935	934	933	932	931	930	929	928	927	926	925	924	923	922	921	920	919	918	917	916	915	914	913	912	911	910	909	908	907	906	905	904	903	902	901	900	899	898	897	896	895	894	893	892	891	890	889	888	887	886	885	884	883	882	881	880	879	878	877	876	875	874	873	872	871	870	869	868	867	866	865	864	863	862	861	860	859	858	857	856	855	854	853	852	851	850	849	848	847	846	845	844	843	842	841	840	839	838	837	836	835	834	833	832	831	830	829	828	827	826	825	824	823	822	821	820	819	818	817	816	815	814	813	812	811	810	809	808	807	806	805	804	803	802	801	800	799	798	797	796	795	794	793	792	791	790	789	788	787	786	785	784	783	782	781	780	779	778	777	776	775	774	773	772	771	770	769	768	767	766	765	764	763	762	761	760	759	758	757	756	755	754	753	752	751	750	749	748	747	746	745	744	743	742	741	740	739	738	737	736	735	734	733	732	731	730	729	728	727	726	725	724	723	722	721	720	719	718	717	716	715	714	713	712	711	710	709	708	707	706	705	704	703	702	701	700	699	698	697	696	695	694	693	692	691	690	689	688	687	686	685	684	683	682	681	680	679	678	677	676	675	674	673	672	671	670	669	668	667	666	665	664	663	662	661	660	659	658	657	656	655	654	653	652	651	650	649	648	647	646	645	644	643	642	641	640	639	638	637	636	635	634	633	632	631	630	629	628	627	626	625	624	623	622	621	620	619	618	617	616	615	614	613	612	611	610	609	608	607	606	605	604	603	602	601	600	599	598	597	596	595	594	593	592	591	590	589	588	587	586	585	584	583	582	581	580	579	578	577	576	575	574	573	572	571	570	569	568	567	566	565	564	563	562	561	560	559	558	557	556	555	554	553	552	551	550	
------	------	------	-------------	------	-----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	--







Saturday, Oct. 7

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

For Calendar Week Ended—

1937	1938	1939	Price Range	Stocks and Ticker Abbreviations	Shs. Last Dividend	Earnings Per Share	Rate Div.	Yield	Week's Range	Week's High	Week's Low	Week's Close	Week's Volume
High	Low	High	Low										
137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150
151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164
165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178
179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192
193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206
207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220
221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234
235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248
249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262
263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276
277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290
291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304
305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318
319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332
333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346
347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360
361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374
375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388
389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402
403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416
417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430
431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444
445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458
459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472
473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486
487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500
501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514
515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528
529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542
543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556
557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570
571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584
585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598
599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612
613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626
627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640
641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654
655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668
669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682
683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696
697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710
711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724
725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738
739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752
753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766
767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780
781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794
795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808
809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822
823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836
837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850
851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864
865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878
879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892
893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906
907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920
921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934
935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948
949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962
963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976
977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990
991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004
1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018
1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032
1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046
1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060
1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074
1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088
1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102
1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116
1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130
1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144
1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158
1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172
1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186
1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200
1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214
1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228
1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242
1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256
1257	1258	1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270
1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284
1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296	1297	1298
1299	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312
1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321	1322	1323	1324	1325	1326
1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332	1333	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340
1341	1342	1343	1344	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	1351	1352	1353	1354
1355	1356	1357	1358	1359	1360	1361	1362	1363	1364	1365	1366	1367	1368
1369	1370	1371	1372	1373	1374	1375	1376	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1382
1383	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392	1393	1394	1395	1396
1397	1398	1399	1400	1401	1402	1403	1404	1405	1406	1407	1408	1409	1410
1411	1412	1413	1414	1415	1416	1417	1418	1419	1420	1421	1422	1423	1424
1425	1426	1427	1428	1429	1430	1431	1432	1433	1434	1435	1436	1437	1438
1439	1440	1441	1442	1443	1444	1445	1446	1447	1448	1449	1450	1451	1452
1453	1454	1455	1456	1457	1458	1459	1460	1461	1462	1463	1464	1465	1466
1467	1468	1469	1470	1471	1472	1473	1474	1475	1476	1477	1478	1479	1480
1481	1482	1483	1484	1485	1486	1487	1488	1489	1490				



**Saturday, Oct. 7**

1937	1938	1939	Price	Range	Stocks and Tickers	Dividend	Rate	Per Share	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000
------	------	------	-------	-------	-----------------------	----------	------	-----------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

<p>earnings per share as reported by Standard Statistics Company of New York; Light face—Calendar years 1938 and 1937 ended prior to Jan. 31, 1938 or 1937. See also footnote "e."</p> <p>Full face—all current earnings, but not including fiscal years ended prior to Jan. 31, 1938 or 1937.</p> <p>e—Years ended 1937 and 1938.</p> <p>f—Not computed, as results are before depreciation and depletion.</p> <p>g—Initial dividend.</p> <p>h—Dividend of 1-5 share of Consolidated.</p> <p>i—Parent company only.</p> <p>j—Deficit.</p>	<p>n—Partly cumulative.</p> <p>o—Special.</p> <p>p—1938 results cover 10 months ended Oct. 31, as company is changing fiscal year.</p> <p>r—Amount varies.</p> <p>u—In scrip.</p> <p>t—Before operations of Spanish subsidiaries.</p>	<p>w—Weeks.</p> <p>x—Ex dividend.</p> <p>y—1 share new "Pathé Laboratories, Inc." for each 100 shares Fatine Film common.</p> <p>z—Plus or payable in stock.</p> <p>a—Not computed, as no allowance was made for debt service.</p>	<p>*Stocks of no par value are indicated by (np).</p> <p>†—Partly extra.</p> <p>‡—Plus or payable in stock.</p> <p>•—Figures under high and low column represent asked and bid prices of securities.</p>
--	---	--	--



## For Calendar Week Ended—

1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000	3001	3002	3003	3004	3005	3006	3007	3008	3009	3010	3011	3012	3013	3014	3015	3016	3017	3018	3019	3020	3021	3022	3023	3024	3025	3026	3027	3028	3029	3030	3031	3032	3033	3034	3035	3036	3037	3038	3039	3040	3041	3042	3043	3044	3045	3046	3047	3048	3049	3050	3051	3052	3053	3054	3055	3056	3057	3058	3059	3060	3061	3062	3063	3064	3065	3066	3067	3068	3069	3070	3071	3072	3073	3074	3075	3076	3077	3078	3079	3080	3081	3082	3083	3084	3085	3086	3087	3088	3089	3090	3091	3092	3093	3094	3095	3096	3097	3098	3099	3100	3101	3102	3103	3104	3105	3106	3107	3108	3109	3110	3111	3112	3113	3114	3115	3116	3117	3118	3119	3120	3121	3122	3123	3124	3125	3126	3127	3128	3129	3130	3131	3132	3133	3134	3135	3136	3137	3138	3139	3140	3141	3142	3143	3144	3145	3146	3147	3148	3149	3150	3151	3152	3153	3154	3155	3156	3157	3158	3159	3160	3161	3162	3163	3164	3165	3166	3167	3168	3169	3170	3171	3172	3173	3174	3175	3176	3177	3178	3179	3180	3181	3182	3183	3184	3185	3186	3187	3188	3189	3190	3191	3192	3193	3194	3195	3196	3197	3198	3199	3200	3201	3202	3203	3204	3205	3206	3207	3208	3209	3210	3211	3212	3213	3214	3215	3216	3217	3218	3219	3220	3221	3222	3223	3224	3225	3226	3227	3228	3229	3230	3231	3232	3233	3234	3235	3236	3237	3238	3239	3240	3241	3242	3243	3244	3245	3246	3247	3248	3249	3250	3251	3252	3253	3254	3255	3256	3257	3258	3259	3260	3261	3262	3263	3264	3265	3266	3267	3268	3269	3270	3271	3272	3273	3274	3275	3276	3277	3278	327
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-----



For Week Ended Saturday, Oct. 7

[illegible]



## Bond Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

[illegible]



## Bond Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Range 1939 High. Low.	Sales in 1000s.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	Range 1939 High. Low.	Sales in 1000s.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	Range 1939 High. Low.	Sales in 1000s.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.				
14% 6% Rio Gr de Sul 7s 67.....	1	84	84	84	+	28	4%	Silesta Prv 4 1/2s 58 and.....	2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	-	48%	37%	Uruguay 4s 4 1/2s 78.....	1	45	45	45	+
14% 6% Rio Gr de Sul 7s 66.....	1	64	64	64	-	103	50	Sydney 5 1/2s 56.....	4	66	64 1/2	66	+	41	36	Urug cv 3 1/2s 4s 7s 79.....	2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	+
15% 7% Rio Gr de Sul 7s 65.....	11	4	4	4	-	56	47	TAIWAN EL P 5 1/2s 71.....	12	55	53 1/2	55	+	51	37 1/2	VENET PR M B 4 1/2s 52.....	2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	+x0
37% 37% Rome 6 1/2s 52.....	40	48	41 1/2	47 1/2	+	60	47	Tokyo City 5 1/2s 61.....	81	57	57	57	+	60	49%	YOKOHAMA 6s 61.....	6	55 1/2	55	55 1/2	+
14% 5% SAO PAULO C 6 1/2s 57.....	15	6%	6%	6	+	49	33%	Tokyo City 5s 52.....	7	37	36	36 1/2	+								
15% 6% Sao Paulo 8 1/2s 56.....	15	6%	6%	6%	+	60	49	Tokyo 2 1/2s 53.....	58	55	54 1/2	54 1/2	-								
32 14% 5% Sao Paulo 7s 40.....	15	18	17 1/2	17 1/2	-	85	71%	UJUGWA E P 7s 45.....	12	78%	75%	78 1/2	+								
14% 6% Sao Paulo St 6s 68.....	47	7	6%	6%	-	11	11	Urug Wk 3 1/2s 4s 51 and.....	13	13	11 1/2	11 1/2	-								
10% 10% Serbs Cts 5s 62.....	1	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	+	42	35	Urug cv 3 1/2s 4s 51.....	9	40 1/2	40	40 1/2	+								
28 50 Shintetsu E 6 1/2s 52.....	2	55	55	55	1																

x in Ex interest. c Certificate. †Selling flat on account of default.  
‡Selling flat for reasons other than default. †Matured bonds; negotiability impaired pending investigation. †In bankruptcy Act or securities Act of 1933. †Under the Bankruptcy Act or securities Act of 1933. †Assured by such companies.

# Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange

For Week Ended Saturday, Oct. 7

Stocks and bonds marked with a dagger are fully listed on the Curb Exchange; others are dealt in as unlisted issues.

Range 1939		Stock and Dividend		High. Low. Last. Chgs. Sales.	
High.	Low.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chgs.
24 1/4	14 1/4	ACME Wire (45g)	21 1/2	20 1/4	- 1 1/4
24 1/4	2 1/4	Aero Sup Mfg B	4 1/4	4 1/4	-
8 1/2	5 1/2	Alsinworth	7 1/2	7 1/2	-
11	0 1/4	Alm Assoc (1/2)	8 1/4	8 1/4	-
98 1/2	11	Alm Invest	97 1/2	97 1/2	-
13 1/2	13 1/2	Alm Inv cv pt	16 1/2	16 1/2	-
33	1 1/2	Alm Inv war	16 1/2	16 1/2	-
33	61 1/2	Alm Gt Son (3g)	83	81 1/2	- 1 1/2
11 1/2	1 1/2	Alm Gt Son (3g)	131	131	-
98 1/2	62 1/2	Alm Pow 36 pf (6)	97 1/2	96 1/2	- 1
1 1/2	1 1/2	Allied Inv	1 1/2	1 1/2	-
11 1/2	7 1/4	Allied Prod (1/2)	11	11	-
14 1/2	9 1/2	Alum Co A	131	131	-
116	110 1/4	Alum Co A (6)	113	111 1/2	- 1 1/2
141	86	Alum Ltd (1/2)	95	87 1/2	- 7 1/2
111 1/4	9 1/4	Alum Ltd pf (6)	94 1/4	94 1/4	-
3 1/4	1 1/4	Alm Beverage	1 1/4	1 1/4	-
23	15	Am Cap B (1/2)	22	22	-
23	15	Am Cap pf (1/2)	22	22	-
35 1/2	24	Am Centrifu	30 1/2	29 1/2	- 1
35 1/2	25 1/2	A C F L A (2.52 1/2)	30 1/2	29 1/2	- 1
12 1/2	1 1/2	Am CIL P & B	1 1/2	1 1/2	-
35 1/2	18 1/2	Am Cyan B (60)	34 1/2	32 1/2	- 2
12 1/2	1 1/2	Am Fgn F war	1 1/2	1 1/2	-
12 1/2	1 1/2	Am Fork & Hig	1 1/2	1 1/2	-
40 1/2	29 1/2	Am Gas & El (1.00)	37 1/2	35 1/2	- 2
116	110 1/4	Am G & E pf (8 x)	113 1/2	112 1/2	- 1
6 1/2	3 1/2	Am Gen	5 1/2	5 1/2	-
12 1/2	6 1/2	Am Gen St (2)	12	12	-
12 1/2	6 1/2	Am Hard Rub	12	12	-
18 1/2	15 1/2	Am Lann Mch (80)	16 1/2	16 1/2	-
18 1/2	13 1/2	Am Lt & T (1.20)	15 1/2	15 1/2	-
64	54	Am Mfg pf (5)	62	62	-
1 1/4	1 1/4	Am Maracabo	1 1/4	1 1/4	-
32 1/2	20 1/2	Am Meter (2g)	29 1/2	28 1/2	- 1
9 1/2	5 1/2	Am Mol & Chem (2g)	9 1/2	9 1/2	-
11 1/2	5 1/2	Am Republic	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
7 1/2	4 1/2	Am Semi-Cap (.35g)	5 1/2	5 1/2	-
1 1/4	1 1/4	Am Superpower	1 1/4	1 1/4	-
27 1/2	3 1/2	Am Superpow (1)	18 1/2	17 1/2	- 1
2 1/4	1 1/4	Am Threat (1/2)	2 1/4	2 1/4	-
2 1/4	1 1/4	Anchor Post pf	2 1/4	2 1/4	-
3 1/4	1 1/4	Ang-Whinn (.05g)	1 1/2	1 1/2	-
14	8 1/2	Apex Elec Mfg	12 1/2	12 1/2	-
112 1/2	112 1/2	Appel El F (7)	111 1/2	111 1/2	- 1
3 1/4	1 1/4	Arctur Rad Tub	2 1/4	2 1/4	-
3 1/4	1 1/4	Ark Nat Gas	2 1/4	2 1/4	-
3 1/4	1 1/4	Ark Nat Gas	2 1/4	2 1/4	-
95 1/2	73 1/2	Ark P & L pf (7)	65 1/2	65 1/2	-
8 1/2	4 1/2	Ark Met Wks (40g)	6 1/2	6 1/2	-
5 1/2	4 1/2	Ashland O & R (.40)	5 1/2	5 1/2	-
10 1/2	5 1/2	Asso El Ind (.33g)	5 1/2	5 1/2	-
1 1/4	1 1/4	Asso G & El A	1 1/4	1 1/4	-
11 1/2	5 1/2	Asso G & El pf	8 1/2	7 1/2	- 1
4 1/2	2 1/2	Atl Coast Fish	3 1/2	3 1/2	-
1 1/4	1 1/4	Atl Coast Lbr (1e)	2 1/4	2 1/4	-
1 1/4	1 1/4	Atlas Corp war	1 1/4	1 1/4	-
9	5	Atl Coast Rayon	7 1/2	7 1/2	-
9 1/2	5 1/2	Atl Coast Forge	5 1/2	5 1/2	-
9 1/2	5 1/2	Austin Silver	5 1/2	5 1/2	-
9 1/2	5 1/2	Auto V Mach (1g)	5 1/2	5 1/2	-
9 1/2	5 1/2	Avery & Sons	5 1/2	5 1/2	-
22 1/2	15	Av & S pf ww (1 1/4)	19	19	-
14	8 1/2	Av & S pf xw (1 1/4)	14 1/2	14 1/2	-
3 1/4	1 1/4	Avory & S war	2 1/2	2 1/2	-
4 1/2	2 1/2	Aviation & Trans	2 1/2	2 1/2	-
48 1/2	35 1/2	Axton-Fish A	39	39	-
29 1/2	13 1/2	BABCOCK & WIL	24 1/2	23 1/2	- 1 1/2
29 1/2	15 1/2	Bald Loco pf (2.10)	27	26 1/2	- 1/2
17 1/2	11 1/2	Baldwin Loco	16 1/2	16 1/2	-
17 1/2	11 1/2	Baldwin Rub (1/2)	16 1/2	16 1/2	-
17 1/2	11 1/2	Bardet's Dis	16 1/2	16 1/2	-
17 1/2	11 1/2	Barium Sls Sls	16 1/2	16 1/2	-
17 1/2	11 1/2	Basic D'ntie (1/2)	16 1/2	16 1/2	-
11 1/2	4 1/2	Bath Iron Wks	10 1/2	9 1/2	- 1
11 1/2	4 1/2	Bath Iron Wks	10 1/2	9 1/2	- 1
11 1/2	4 1/2	Beaumont Mills	10 1/2	9 1/2	- 1
11 1/2	4 1/2	Beaumont Mills cv pf (1/2)	10 1/2	9 1/2	- 1
11 1/2	4 1/2	Beck's Loco	10 1/2	9 1/2	- 1
36 1/2	15 1/2	Bell Air	23 1/2	21 1/2	- 2
124	118 1/2	Bell Tel Pa pf (6 1/2)	122	122	-
10 1/2	4 1/2	Bellman Alce	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
10 1/2	4 1/2	Bellman Alce	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
48 1/2	27	Benson & Hed pf	43 1/2	42 1/2	- 1
1 1/4	1 1/4	Berk & Gay Furn	1 1/4	1 1/4	-
1 1/4	1 1/4	Berk & Gay Furn	1 1/4	1 1/4	-
1 1/4	1 1/4	Bickford's	1 1/4	1 1/4	-
19 1/2	8 1/2	Birdsore S Fdy	9 1/2	9 1/2	-
28 1/2	13 1/2	Bilas (E W)	18 1/2	18 1/2	-
28 1/2	13 1/2	Bilas & Lau (1 1/2)	27 1/2	26 1/2	- 1
42 1/2	34	Blaue	32 1/2	32 1/2	-
42 1/2	34	Blaue	32 1/2	32 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blaue Rld cv pf (3h)	35 1/2	35 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blumenthal (5)	8 1/2	8 1/2	-
9 1/2	4 1/2	Blument			



Range 1938.		Stock and Dividend		High. Low. Last.		Net Sales.	
		In Dollars.					
3 1/4	West Va C & C			3 1/4	3	-	1,800
4 1/4	West Air Exp			4 3/4	3	-	4,300
62 1/2	West Mid 1 pt			56	58	-	2
13	Westernmorel Coal			128	114	11%	170
18	Weyberg Sm (34)			107	104	10%	170
11	Weyerhaeiser Ind			107	104	10%	170
7 1/2	Whitman R Oil			5 1/2	5 1/2	-	170
8 1/4	Williams (R O) (.15%)			8	8	+	170
4	Wilson-Jones			5	7 1/2	8 1/2	1,100
18	Wolf-Park			107	104	11%	1,100
15 1/2	Woolworth Ltd (.53%)			11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	1,100
8 1/2	Wright Harg (.40%)			6 1/2	5 1/2	6	1,800
2 1/4	% YUKON PAC M			2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1,700

\*In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.  
†Stocks so marked are fully listed on the Curb Exchange. All others are dealt in on an unlisted trading basis.  
Rates of dividend in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the year ending April 30 or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.  
xx Ed dividend. xx Xz stock. A Also extra or extras. e Paid last night. f Payable in rights. g Declared or paid so far this year. h Cash dividend. i Dividend in arrears. j Dividend in arrears one year. u Under rule. ww With warrants. xw Without warrants. y Warrants.

### DOMESTIC BONDS

Range 1938.		Sales		High. Low. Last.		Net Sales.	
		In 1000s.					
108	ALA POW 5e 46	10	108	106 1/2	107 1/2	+ 1	
106 1/2	Aia Pow 5e 51	13	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	+ 1	
105	Aia Pow 5e 58	29	104 1/2	104	104	+ 1	
105	Aia Pow 5e 57	7	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+ 1	
105	Aia Pow 5e 56	4	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+ 1	
109 1/2	Am G & E 5e 2028	17	108 1/2	108	108 1/2	+ 1	
100 1/2	AM F & L 5e 2016	101	95 1/2	93 1/2	95 1/2	+ 1	
104	Am Seat 6e 46 stp	3	94 1/2	94	94	- 1	
107 1/2	Appal El Pow 4 1/2 48	6	107	106 1/2	106 1/2	+ 1	
111	Appal El Pow 4 1/2 43	34	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	+ 1	
106 1/2	At P&L 5e 50	51	105	102 1/2	104 1/2	+ 1	
102 1/2	Bent Sta P&L 5 1/2 53	4	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+ 1	
49 1/2	As G & E 5e 50	25	44 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2	+ 1	
49	As G & E 5 1/2 57	2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	+ 1	
47 1/2	As G & E 5 1/2 55	50	43 1/2	41 1/2	43 1/2	+ 1	
47	As G & E 5 1/2 49	2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	+ 1	
100 1/2	T&T 5 1/2 53	22	70	68 1/2	69 1/2	+ 1	
100 1/2	Altan City El 3 1/4 64	22	100 1/2	99 1/2	100	+ 1	
106 1/2	Altan Gas LA 4 1/2 55	2	102 1/2	101	102 1/2	+ 1	
102	Avery & S 5e 47 wv	1	90	90	90	+ 1	
139	BALDWIN L 5e 50	1292	136	124 1/2	125	- 11 1/2	
110 1/2	Bell T Can 5e 55 A	50	104 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	+ 1	
128	Bell T Can 5e 57 B	165	106	104	104 1/2	+ 1	
130 1/2	Bell T Can 5e 60 C	171	105 1/2	104	104 1/2	+ 1	
150	Beth St 5e 56	6	133 1/2	131 1/2	133 1/2	+ 1	
107 1/2	Birming Gas 5e 59	27	88 1/2	88	88 1/2	+ 1	
97 1/2	Broad Riv F 5e 54	10	95	93 1/2	94 1/2	+ 1	
105 1/2	CAN NOR F 5e 53	15	91	90	90 1/2	+ 1	
107	Cas Pac 6e 42	28	94	92 1/2	94 1/2	+ 1	
107	Cen F & L 5e 2020	43	105 1/2	105	105 1/2	+ 1	
98 1/2	Cen Pow 5 1/2 57 D	4	93	91 1/2	93	+ 1	
46 1/2	Cst St El 5 1/2 54	64	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	+ 1	
46	Cst St El 5e 45	60	41 1/2	41	41 1/2	+ 1	
104 1/2	Cent Sta P&L 5 1/2 53	117	71 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2	+ 1	
105	Chi & Ill M 4 1/2 56	4	101	101	101	+ 1	
104 1/2	Chi J Ry & UBY 5e 40	7	102	101 1/2	101 1/2	+ 1	
55 1/2	Chi Ry Se 57 1/2 st	15	50	50	50 1/2	+ 1	
83	City El 5e 54	4	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	+ 1	
77 1/2	Cit & St El 5e 53 B	4	78	77 1/2	78	+ 1	
77 1/2	Cities Ser 5e 60	14	71 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	+ 1	
84	Cities Ser 5e 66	3	72 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2	+ 1	
77	Cities Ser 5e 58	50	71 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2	+ 1	
77 1/2	Cit & St P&L 5 1/2 53	27	71 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2	+ 1	
88 1/2	Cit S P&L 5 1/2 49	17	81	79	80 1/2	+ 1	
89 1/2	Cit S Pow 5 1/2 52	64	80 1/2	79	79 1/2	+ 1	
89 1/2	Commun P&L 5e 57	27	84	83 1/2	83 1/2	+ 1	
113	CON GEL Br 3 1/4 71	2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1	
108	Consolidated Gas 5e 53	4	108	107 1/2	107 1/2	+ 1	
77	Cons Gas Ut 6e 43 st.	14	71 1/2	70	70 1/2	+ 1	
83 1/2	Cons G&E 5e 58 A	234	85 1/2	84	84 1/2	+ 1	
97	Cudahy Pack 3 1/4 55	29	94	92 1/2	94	+ 1	
104 1/2	DEL EL POW 5 1/2 59	24	104 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	+ 1	
108 1/2	Denver G&E 5e 49	15	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	+ 1	
10	Det Int Br 6 1/2 52	1	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	+ 1	
1 1/4	Det Int Br 7 1/2 52	1	1	1	1	+ 1	
9 1/4	Det Int Br 6 1/2 52 ct.	5	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	+ 1	
79 1/2	EAST G & F 5e 45	1207	79 1/2	76 1/2	79 1/2	+ 1	
112 1/2	Edison El Illum 3 1/4 85	85	107	106 1/2	106 1/2	+ 1	
105	El Paso El 5e 50 A	2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	+ 1	
51 1/4	El Paso El 5e 50 B	6	74 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2	+ 1	
117	Empire Wat L 5e 55	5	112	112	112	+ 1	
104 1/2	Empire Dis E 5e 52	28	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	+ 1	
100 1/2	Fed Lig 5e 67	6	107	106 1/2	107	+ 1	
91	FIE Waterway 5 1/2 54	64	87	85	87	+ 1	
103 1/2	Fla F & L 5e 54	136	102 1/2	99 1/2	101 1/2	+ 1	
99	Fla F & L 5e 6 C	32	94 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	+ 1	
90 1/2	GARY E & G 5e 44 st.	18	99	97 1/2	99	+ 1	
90	Gen Brnng 6e 40	16	78	77	77	+ 1	
99	Gen Pub S 5e 53	1	97	97	97	+ 1	
90 1/2	Gen Pub Ut 5 1/2 56	38	92 1/2	92	92 1/2	+ 1	
104	Gen Pub Wt 5 1/2 53 A	4	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+ 1	
104	Gen Pub Wt 5e 57	114	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	+ 1	
74 1/2	Gen Pow F & L 5e 78	10	69	67 1/2	69	+ 1	
72 1/2	Glen Ald Coal 4e 65	31	71 1/2	70	71 1/2	+ 1	
72 1/2	Glen Ald Coal 4e 65 reg.	1	70	70	70	+ 1	
72 1/2	Globe F & L 5e 58	1	59	59	59	+ 1	
47	Greco St Prod 6e 45	3	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	+ 1	
50	Guar Inv 5e 43 A	4	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	+ 1	
103 1/2	HALL PR 5e 47 A st.	1	102	102	102	+ 1	
111 1/2	Hoez Low L & F 3 1/4 60	1	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	+ 1	
68 1/2	Hydrado Fw 4 1/2 49	1	64	64	64	+ 1	
110 1/2	IOWA PW 3 1/2 67	17	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	+ 1	
103 1/2	Ill Pow & L 5e 5 C	55	98	97 1/2	97 1/2	+ 1	
97	Ill Pow & L 5 1/2 57	3	92	91 1/2	91 1/2	+ 1	
105 1/2	Ill Pow & L 5e 53	63	104	102	103 1/2	+ 1	
104 1/2	Ill Pow & L 5 1/2 54 B	21	100	98 1/2	100	+ 1	
102 1/2	Ind E 5e 51 C	3	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1	
102	Ind E 5e 51 C	94	97	97	97	+ 1	
99	Ind Hyd El 5e 58	9	94 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	+ 1	
75 1/2	Ind Svc 5e 50	12	67	66	66	+ 1	
74	Ind Svc 5e 53	22	66	65	65	+ 1	
74	Indsupm Gas 5e 58	7	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	+ 1	
110	Indsupm P&L 3 1/2 68	27	103 1/2	101 1/2	103	+ 1	
54	Int F & P Sec 7 1/2 57 E	8	35	34 1/2	34 1/2	+ 1	
85 1/2	Int F & P Sec 7 1/2 57 F	10	35	35	35	+ 1	
52	Inters F & P 5e 52	64	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	+ 1	
55 1/2	Inters F & P 5e 52	30	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	+ 1	
73	Inters F & P 5e 57	93	65 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	+ 1	
102	Inters F & P 5e 55 D	37	97 1/2	94 1/2	96 1/2	+ 1	
102 1/2	Inters F & P 5e 55 D	78	99	98	99	+ 1	
105 1/2	La-Neb L&F 5e 57	5	104	103	104	+ 1	
104 1/2	La-Neb L&F 5e 51 B	1	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	+ 1	
44	La Sup Fw 6e 63 A	38	32 1/2	32	32 1/2	+ 1	
49 1/2	JACKS GAS 5e 42 st.	11	44	43	43 1/2	+ 1	
106 1/2	Jer C P&L 4 1/2 61 C	78	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+ 1	
107	Jer C P&L 5e 47 B	15	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	+ 1	
100 1/2	KY UTIL 6 1/2 48 D	3	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	+ 1	
103	Ky Util 5 1/2 55 F	5	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1	
102 1/2	Ky Util 5e 60 I	23	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	+ 1	
103 1/2	Ky Util 5e 61 H	28	99	97 1/2	99	+ 1	
100 1/2	L&N L&F 5e 57	11	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	+ 1	
103 1/2	L&N L&F 5e 52	4	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	+ 1	
102	L&N L&F 5e 52	13	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	+ 1	
102 1/2	L&N L&F 5e 52	22	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1	
102 1/2	L&N L&F 5e 52	22	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1	
102 1/2	L&N L&F 5e 52	22	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1	
102 1/2	L&N L&F 5e 52	22	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1	
102 1/2	L&N L&F 5e 52	22	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1	
102 1/2	L&N L&F 5e 52	22	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1	
102 1/2	L&N L&F 5e 52	22	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1	
102 1/2	L&N L&F 5e 52	22	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1	
102 1/2	L&N L&F 5e 52	22	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1	
102 1/2	L&N L&F 5e 52	22	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1	
102 1/2	L&N L&F 5e 52	22	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1	
102 1/2	L&N L&F 5e 52	22	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1	
102 1/2	L&N L&F 5e 52	22	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1	
102 1/2	L&N L&F 5e 52	22	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1	
102 1/2	L&N L&F 5e 52	22	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1	
102 1/2	L&N L&F 5e 52	22	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1	
102 1/2	L&N L&F 5e 52	22	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1	
102 1/2	L&N L&F 5e 52	22	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1	
102 1/2	L&N L&F 5e 52	22	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1	
102 1/2	L&N L&F 5e 52	22	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1	
102 1/2	L&N L&F 5e 52	22	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1	
102 1/2	L&N L&F 5e 52	22	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1	
102 1/2	L&N L&F 5e 52	22	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1	
102 1/2	L&N L&F 5e 52	22	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1	
102 1/2	L&N L&F 5e 52	22	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1	
102 1/2	L&N L&F 5e 52	22	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1	
102 1/2	L&N L&F 5e 52	2					



## Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange—Continued

Range 1939 High. Low.	Sales in 1000s.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
105% 99% MARION R P 4 1/2 52.....	4	102	102	102	+ 1 1/2
75 45 McCord R 6 1/2 48 52.....	5	75	73 1/2	74	- 1
98% 94% Memphis C Ap 4 1/2 52.....	2	95	94 1/2	95	- 1
91% 82 Menged Co 4 1/2 47.....	3	97 1/2	87	87	+ 1 1/2
109% 102 Metro Ed 4 1/2 71.....	2	109	105 1/2	105 1/2	..
110% 104 Metro Ed 4 1/2 55 G.....	7	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	..
70 53% Midland Val 5 1/2 43.....	28	69 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	- 1/2
99% 95% Mid St Pot 5 1/2 45 A.....	6	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	+ 1 1/2
101% 93% Milw G L 4 1/2 67.....	31	99	97	99	+ 2
102% 95% Minn P & L 4 1/2 78.....	46	100	98 1/2	100	+ 1 1/2
107 102 Minn P & L 5 1/2 55.....	1	105	105	105	..
103% 83% Minn P & L Co 5 1/2 57.....	72	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	- 1/2
100% 82% Minn P & L 5 1/2 55.....	47	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	- 1/2
110% 107 Miss Riv P 5 1/2 51.....	9	110	109 1/2	110	+ 1/2
93% 73% Mo Pub Svc 5 1/2 50.....	6	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	+ 2 1/2
95 77 NASSAU & SUP 5 1/2 45.....	10	95 1/2	94	94 1/2	- 1/2
112 98 Nat P & L 6 1/2 20 28 A.....	58	112	110 1/2	111	+ 1 1/2
106% 92% Nat P & L 5 1/2 20 30 B.....	20	101	100	101	+ 1
35 29 Nat Pub S 5 1/2 73 ct.....	1	29	29	29	..
123% 114% Nebr Pw 6 1/2 20 22.....	1	119	119	119	+ 1 1/2
89% 72% Nevada Cal E 5 1/2 56.....	67	75	74	74	- 1/2
123% 114 New Amat Gas 5 1/2 48.....	3	114	114	114	- 7 1/2
72% 54% N Eng G & E 5 1/2 50.....	46	68 1/2	65 1/2	68	+ 2 1/2
73% 54 N Eng G & E 5 1/2 48.....	8	68	65 1/2	68	+ 2 1/2
73% 55 N Eng G & E 5 1/2 47.....	29	68	65 1/2	68	+ 2 1/2
100 90 N Eng Pow 5 1/2 54.....	63	99	96 1/2	99	+ 2 1/2
98% 87% N Eng Pow 5 1/2 48.....	80	96 1/2	94	96 1/2	+ 2 1/2
100% 100% N Eng Pow 5 1/2 43 61.....	6	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 3 1/2
101% 99% N Ori P & S 5 1/2 43 st.....	19	99 1/2	97 1/2	99 1/2	+ 1 1/2
104 99% N Ori P & S 5 1/2 43 st.....	17	101 1/2	101	101	+ 1 1/2
106% 101% NY & West L 4 1/2 20 4.....	9	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1 1/2
86% 77% NY Pen & Oh 4 1/2 50 wa.....	7	82 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	+ 1 1/2
106 102% NY Pw & L 4 1/2 67.....	43	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+ 1 1/2
105 97 NY St E & G 4 1/2 30.....	48	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1 1/2
101% 95% Nor Am L & P 5 1/2 56.....	17	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1 1/2
107 100% Nor Bos L 1 1/2 34 47.....	15	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	+ 1 1/2
85% 47 Nor Can U 5 1/2 48 A.....	10	51 1/2	50	51	+ 1 1/2
105% 105% Nor Ind G & E 5 1/2 52.....	14	108 1/2	108	108 1/2	+ 1 1/2
106% 100% Nor Ind Pub S 5 1/2 69.....	16	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+ 1 1/2
107 101 Nor Ind Pub S 5 1/2 66 C.....	4	105	105	105	..
106% 96 Nor Ind Pub S 5 1/2 70 E.....	10	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1 1/2
108 104 Norwest El 6 1/2 45 st.....	16	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	+ 1 1/2
104% 95 Norwest P & S 5 1/2 57.....	24	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	+ 1 1/2
110% 104 OGDEN Gas 5 1/2 45.....	9	105	104 1/2	105	+ 1 1/2
109% 97 Ohio Pw 3 1/2 68.....	134	100 1/2	99	100	+ 1
109% 96% Ohio Pub Svc 5 1/2 62.....	44	105 1/2	104	105	+ 1 1/2
102% 91% Okla Pw & Wat 5 1/2 58.....	7	100 1/2	99 1/2	100	+ 1
104 98 PAC C POW 5 1/2 40.....	3	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	..
114 108 Pac G & E 6 1/2 41 B.....	16	110 1/2	110	110	..
94% 88% Pac Inv 5 1/2 48 A.....	3	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	..
95% 76 Pac P & L 5 1/2 55.....	65	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	+ 1 1/2
102% 91 Pac P & L 5 1/2 55.....	78	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	+ 1 1/2
105% 94 Pen El 5 1/2 71 F.....	25	101	99 1/2	101	+ 1 1/2
107% 102 Pen El 5 1/2 62 H.....	2	106	105 1/2	106	+ 1 1/2
108 100% Pen-Oh Ed 5 1/2 50.....	7	106	105 1/2	105 1/2	- 1 1/2
106% 91% Pen-Oh Ed 5 1/2 59.....	14	103	101	103	+ 3 1/2
108% 102% Pen Pub Sv 6 1/2 47 C.....	11	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	+ 1
105% 100% Pen Wat & Pw 5 1/2 40.....	4	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	- 1 1/2
108% 104% Pen Wat & Pw 4 1/2 58 B.....	4	107	107	107	..
100 90 Pen Gas L & C 4 1/2 81 B.....	29	94 1/2	92 1/2	94 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100% 92% Pen Gas L & C 4 1/2 81 D.....	67	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	+ 1 1/2
114 100% Phila El P 5 1/2 71.....	10	113 1/2	114	114	+ 1 1/2
83% 76 Phila Rap Tr 6 1/2 62.....	1	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100% 95% Pitts Steel 6 1/2 48.....	54	100 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	+ 1 1/2
80 64 Portland G & C 5 1/2 40.....	80	80	79 1/2	79 1/2	+ 1 1/2
108% 105% Potomac Ed 5 1/2 56 E.....	24	107 1/2	107	107 1/2	+ 1 1/2
110 101 Potomac Ed 4 1/2 61 F.....	1	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+ 1 1/2
83 39% Potomac Sigs 7 1/2 47 st.....	11	52	50 1/2	50 1/2	- 1 1/2
105% 77% Pow Corp Can 4 1/2 59 B.....	19	80	77 1/2	79 1/2	+ 2 1/2
157% 134 Pub Svc Okla 4 1/2 66 A.....	29	140	135 1/2	140	+ 4 1/2
108% 100 Pub Svc Okla 4 1/2 66 A.....	27	102 1/2	102	102 1/2	+ 1 1/2
97 75% Pub Sd P & L 5 1/2 49.....	104	94 1/2	92 1/2	94 1/2	+ 2 1/2
95% 72 Pub Sd P & L 5 1/2 50 C.....	49	92 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	+ 1 1/2
93% 70% Pub Sd P & L 4 1/2 50 D.....	48	87 1/2	84	87 1/2	+ 2 1/2
98% 63% QUEENS B GAS 5 1/2 52.....	8	89	88 1/2	89	+ 1 1/2
110 106 SAFE H W 4 1/2 79.....	22	109 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	+ 1 1/2
31% 22 Schulte R E 6 1/2 51.....	3	22 1/2	22	22 1/2	- 1 1/2
103% 99% Scripps 5 1/2 43.....	11	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1 1/2
75 48 Seulin Steel 3 1/2 51.....	27	74	72 1/2	72 1/2	- 1 1/2
106 80% Shaw W & P 4 1/2 67 A.....	27	89	86	88 1/2	+ 1 1/2
105% 85 Shaw W & P 4 1/2 70 D.....	35	89 1/2	86 1/2	88 1/2	+ 1 1/2
107 100% Shaw W & P 4 1/2 70 D.....	87	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	+ 1 1/2
99% 83 South Car Pow 5 1/2 57.....	2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	- 1 1/2
111% 102 So Cal Ed 3 1/2 60.....	117	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	+ 1 1/2
111% 102 So Cal Ed 3 1/2 60 B.....	38	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	+ 1 1/2
103% 103% So County Gas Cal 4 1/2 68.....	24	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+ 1 1/2
109% 94% So E L & L 6 1/2 20 25.....	14	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	+ 1 1/2
95% 39% So Ind Ry 4 1/2 51.....	2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	- 1 1/2
105 100% Southwest L & P 5 1/2 57 A.....	8	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1 1/2
104% 100 Southwest L & P 5 1/2 57 A.....	8	103 1/2	103	103 1/2	+ 1 1/2
108 104% Southwest Pub Svc 6 1/2 45 A.....	5	94	92 1/2	93 1/2	+ 1 1/2
59 48 Spaulding 5 1/2 80.....	8	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1 1/2
74% 55 Stand G & E 6 1/2 48 st.....	28	67 1/2	65 1/2	67 1/2	+ 2 1/2
74% 54 Stand G & E 6 1/2 48 cv st.....	20	67 1/2	65 1/2	67 1/2	+ 2 1/2
74% 55 Stand G & E 6 1/2 51.....	20	67 1/2	65 1/2	67 1/2	+ 2 1/2
73% 54 Stand G & E 6 1/2 57.....	16	66 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2	+ 1 1/2
74 54 Stand G & E 6 1/2 66.....	27	67 1/2	65 1/2	67 1/2	+ 2 1/2
72% 53 Stand P & L 6 1/2 57.....	17	66 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2	+ 1 1/2
35 17% Starrett Corp 5 1/2 50.....	2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	- 1 1/2
104% 94% TEX EL 5 1/2 60.....	36	102 1/2	101	102	+ 1 1/2
107% 103 Tex P & L 5 1/2 56.....	18	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	+ 1 1/2
99% 86% Tide Wat P R 5 1/2 79 A.....	36	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	+ 1 1/2
96% 50% Twin City E T 5 1/2 52 A.....	46	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	- 1 1/2
52% 10 UHLEN & CO 6 1/2 50 4th st.....	33	111 1/2	110	110 1/2	+ 1 1/2
119% 110 United El N J 4 1/2 49.....	4	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	+ 1 1/2
90 72 United L & P 6 1/2 74.....	24	84 1/2	82 1/2	83	- 1 1/2
86 68 United L & P 6 1/2 75.....	27	81 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	+ 1 1/2
108% 103 United L & P 5 1/2 59.....	10	106	105	106	+ 1
92% 78% United L & Ry 5 1/2 52.....	43	85 1/2	83	85 1/2	+ 2

## FOREIGN BONDS

Range 1939 High. Low.	Sales in 1000s.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
119% 110 United L & Ry 6 1/2 52 A.....	10	115	111	115	+ 3
85 68% United L & Ry 6 1/2 73 A.....	5	80	80	80	+ 2
99% 91% Utah P & L 6 1/2 22 A.....	9	93	92 1/2	93 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100% 91 Utah P & L 4 1/2 44.....	1	95	95	95	- 1 1/2
98 82 VIRG PUB S 6 1/2 46.....	5	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	+ 2 1/2
101 89% Virg Pub S 5 1/2 46 A.....	36	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	- 1 1/2
100% 87 Virg Pub S 5 1/2 50 B.....	12	96 1/2	94 1/2	96 1/2	+ 2 1/2
31% 9 WALDORF-ASTORIA 5 1/2 54.....	57	134	131 1/2	134	+ 1 1/2
63 50 West Newspaper Union 6 1/2 44.....	20	58 1/2	55 1/2	58	+ 2 1/2
106% 104 West Pa El 5 1/2 20 30.....	3	105	105	105	..
116 100 West P & Trac 5 1/2 60.....	7	108 1/2	108	108 1/2	+ 1 1/2
106% 90 Wisc P & L 4 1/2 66 A.....	20	101	99 1/2	101	+ 1 1/2
106 102% YAKIN RY POW 5 1/2 41.....	13	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	- 1 1/2
95 87 York Rya 5 1/2 37.....	6	93	92	92 1/2	+ 1 1/2
96% 86% York Rya 5 1/2 47 st.....	27	94	93	93	+ 1 1/2

## Financial News

Continued from Page 471

March 5, 1935, at \$1 a share, and remainder pro rata to common stockholders of record March 5, 1936, at \$3 a share. Entire net proceeds will be devoted to retirement of \$4,000,000 promissory notes held by the parent.

**Philadelphia Company (8-3-39)**—Special meeting of stockholders has been called for Dec. 6, 1939, to vote on proposals authorizing changes in capitalization and amendments to by-laws preparatory to a \$65,000,000 refinancing program which provided for a refunding of Philadelphia Company's outstanding \$60,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds, due Dec. 1, 1967.

It was stated that according to present plans, financing probably would consist of issuance and sale of approximately \$40,000,000 of new debentures and \$25,000,000 of preferred stock, convertible into common stock of Duquesne Light Company, main operating subsidiary of Philadelphia Company.

**Philadelphia Electric (10-5-39)**—Company has filed with SEC a declaration in connection with issuance and sale of \$10,000,000 2 1/2 per cent promissory notes, maturing serially from 1940 to 1949. Company also filed application for exemption from requirement for filing a declaration under the holding company act of 1935 in connection with the issuance and sale of 50,000 shares of no par value \$4.25 dividend preferred stock. Both the notes and stock are to be sold privately to insurance companies.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**American Airlines (6-29-39)**—Revenue passenger miles flown by company in September, 1939, totaled 21,065,292, a new high, and an increase of 5 per cent over the 20,085,134 miles flown in August, 1939, and a gain of 37.2 per cent over September, 1938. Revenue passengers transported in September, 1939, numbered 57,244, an increase of 5.8 per cent over August, 1939, and 35.3 per cent over September, 1938.

**Chase National Bank of the City of New York (9-14-39)**—Book value as of Sept. 30, 1939, equaled \$31.70 per share, against \$31.86 on Dec. 31, 1938.

**City Bank Farmers Trust, New York**—Book value as of Sept. 30, 1939, equaled \$49.74 per share, against \$48.88 on Dec. 31, 1938.

**Eastern Air Lines (4-12-39)**—Revenue passengers carried by company in September, 1939, compared with estimated 54 per cent, as compared with September, 1938. A new high record was created in September, with more than 20,000 passengers flown.

**First National Bank, New York**—Book value as of Sept. 30, 1939, equaled \$1,191.54 per share, against \$1,190.73 on Dec. 31, 1938.

**Guaranty Trust, New York (7-13-39)**—Book value as of Sept. 30, 1939, equaled \$303.41 per share, against \$303.12 on Dec. 31, 1938.

**Manufacturers Trust, New York (9-14-39)**—Book value as of Sept. 30, 1939, equaled \$35.47 per share, against \$38.96 on Dec. 31, 1938.

**Metropolitan Life**—See item under Freeport Sulphur.

**National City Bank of New York (9-14-39)**—

Book value as of Sept. 30, 1939, equaled \$22.39 per share, against \$22.19 on Dec. 31, 1938.

**Pan American Airways (9-21-39)**—Company plans to purchase six additional clippers from Boeing, also 13 DC-3 planes from Douglas.

**Sun Life**—See item under Freeport Sulphur.

**United Air Lines Transport (9-28-39)**—Company has placed an order with Douglas Aircraft Company, Inc., for seven twin-engine transports, including five twenty-one-passenger DC-3 day planes and two sleepers. Order called for delivery by April 8, 1940, and entailed the expenditure of \$870,000.

## Federal Taxation

Continued from Page 462

that loss fully. But the corporation so unfortunate as to have a capital loss but no gain may deduct



Week Ended

## Transactions on Out-of-Town Markets

Saturday, Oct. 7

TEL. BARKLEY 7-4300

TWX CALL NY-1-579

## DEAN WITTER &amp; Co.

14 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

MEMBERS: NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE - SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE  
DIRECT PRIVATE WIRES

SAN FRANCISCO PORTLAND HONOLULU SEATTLE LOS ANGELES

## San Francisco Stock Exchange

Quotations are for week ended Friday, as prepared by the Exchange.

STOCKS High.Low.Last.

Sales.

210 Al J C M 7 7 7

380 Ang C N B 6 6 6

500 Asoo Ins F 4 4 4

599 Atlas I D E 7 7 7

45 B Cal N A 125 126 126

200 Bishop Oil 2.15 2.00 2.00

911 Byron Jack 16 15 15

370 Calam Sug. 18 18 18

300 Calam S pf 20 18 18

25 Cal Cent pf 33 33 33

425 Calif Cot M 15 14 14

195 C-Ang Min. 20 20 20

525 Cal Pac C 25 25 25

40 C Pac Corp 50 50 50

235 Car HG M 31 31 31

736 Cater Trac. 62 61 62

1732 Cent Fur M 34 4 4

1118 Chrys. Corp 83 80 82

335 Col Chem. 50 50 50

30 Cos G &amp; G 104 104 104

200 Cos Al C 25 25 25

114 C Ch Ind A 23 23 23

120 Cr Am Intv 5 5 5

4,585 Crown Zell 15 14 15

172 D Zeller pf 88 87 87

100 DIO Fy 34 34 34

260 El D O W 12 12 12

400 Empor Cap. 17 17 17

267 E C pfw 37 37 37

250 Ems D&amp;E 37 37 37

267 E F Ins 91 85 89

125 Fos &amp; Klip 16 16 16

50 Gall M Lau 22 22 22

2,168 Gen M Co 53 53 53

740 Gen P Corp 37 37 37

100 Gen P Co 30 30 30

271 Gladd MCB 5 5 5

760 Gold State. 8 8 8

123 Haw Pine. 20 20 20

100 Holly Devel 37 37 37

10 Ho F&amp;M Inc 30 30 30

100 Honolulu O 20 20 20

10 Hono Plant. 17 17 17

210 L&amp;N B B 9 9 9

1,441 LeTour 2 2 2

225 Lib McNeil 7 7 7

820 Lockh Airt. 29 28 28

583 Mar Cal M 15 15 15

788 Menas 2 2 2

3,031 Nat Au Fib 8 8 8

577 Natomas 9 9 9

175 Nor Am O. 11 11 11

100 Occident Pet 22 22 22

105 Ol Uta 23 23 23

547 Ol Utd F B 6 6 6

40 Pau S Pl. 5 5 5

200 Pac A Fish 5 5 5

300 Pac Car 12 12 12

200 Pac Cl Pr. 4 4 4

214 Pac Co Ag 1.50 1.50 1.50

3,848 Pac G &amp; E 30 29 29

1,292 Pac G &amp; E 31 31 31

368 Pac G &amp; E 27 27 27

1,095 Pac G &amp; E 27 27 27

1,222 Pac Pu Ser 5 5 5

400 Pa Pub Ser 19 19 19

10 P T&amp;T 130 130 130

364 Paraff Co's 41 41 41

60 Rign W pf 1.05 1.05 1.05

328 Pug S F 27 27 27

114 REAR Ltd. 4 4 4

40 REAR Ltd 27 27 27

1,434 Rayon Inc. 16 15 15

510 Ray Inc. 2 2 2

270 Rep Petrol. 2 2 2

1,345 Rh Manuf. 18 18 18

1,181 Rich Oil Cp 8 8 8

1,229 Ryan Corp 8 8 8

211 Shell U O 14 14 14

120 Sherw Sw A 3 3 3

3,940 Soundy P. 24 24 24

74 S&amp;G Gas 30 30 30

305 SP Gold G 10 10 10

450 Sperry C vtc 47 47 47

53 Spring Val. 5 5 5

1,215 Std Oil 20 20 20

230 Super Mold. 33 33 33

500 Texas C Oil 40 40 40

430 Tide W A O 12 12 12

638 Transam. 6 6 6

422 Treadw Yu 15 15 15

875 Un Oil Cal 17 17 17

215 Union Sug. 9 9 9

323 Unit Air L 10 10 10

287 Unit Con O 15 15 15

553 Victor E. 4 4 4

20 Wells Fargo 27 27 27

310 West P&amp;S 21 20 21

121 Yosem P&amp;P 2.90 2.90 2.90

UNLISTED

100 Allegh Cp. 1 1 1

135 Am R&amp;B S 10 10 10

388 Am T&amp;T 16 16 16

5,050 ATOB (Del) 33 33 33

984 Anac Cop M 34 33 34

43 Angio N A 7 7 7

35 Argon 3 3 3

260 Atlas T&amp;S 32 31 32

82 Atlas Corp. 8 8 8

935 Avia Cp Del 6 5 6

190 B&amp;H ChRR 8 8 8

125 Bendix 28 28 28

50 Berkley &amp; G F

2,495 Blair I Cap 2 2 2

150 Bunkers H&amp;S 15 15 15



## ADVERTISEMENTS

## ADVERTISEMENTS

## ADVERTISEMENTS

## OPEN MARKET FOR UNLISTED SECURITIES

These quotations are for bankers, brokers and dealers and are accepted for publication as actual markets. The number at the left of a quotation identifies it with the name of the firm in the index making the market. Prices are as of close of business on Saturday.

CANADIAN SECURITIES		
PROVINCIAL ISSUES:		
Key.	Bid.	Offer.
Principal and interest payable in United States funds:		
Alberta 14 1/2%, 1946	42	48
Alberta 7 1/2%, 1943	45	50
Brit Columbia 4 1/2%, 1953	75	83
Brit Columbia 5%, 1954	80	85
Manitoba 4 1/2%, 1957	65	70
Manitoba 4 1/2%, 1960	70	75
New Brunswick 5%, 1950	88	93
Nova Scotia 4 1/2%, 1952	85	90
Ontario 4 1/2%, 1951	90	95
Ontario 5%, 1950	96	99
Quebec 4 1/2%, 1955	84	89
Quebec 4 1/2%, 1956	87	90
Saskatchewan 4 1/2%, 1950	52	59
Saskatchewan 5%, 1953	58	63

\*Interest payment reduced one-half, effective June 1, 1939.

## U. S. GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL BONDS

ARKANSAS:		
68 Little Rock Water Rev 4 1/2%, 1950-55	OW	
MICHIGAN:		
68 Detroit non-callable 5 1/2%, 1945-47	OW	
MISSOURI:		
68 Atchison Co Bridge Rev 4 1/2%, 1955	101	

## JOINT STOCK LAND BANK BONDS

Atlanta 3%	97	
Atlantic 3%, 1941-38	97	
Burlington 5%, 1934-54	23	
Burlington 4 1/2%, 1937-57	23	
Central III 5%, 1933-53	22 1/2	
Chicago 4 1/2%, 1932-54	3 1/2	
Chicago 5%, 1932-52	3 1/2	
Chicago 5 1/2%, 1931-51	5 1/2	
Dallas 3%, 1942-40	99	
Denver 3%, 1945-41	98	
First Car 5%, 1932-52	97	
First Mfg 5%, 1934-54	97	
First N. Orl 5%, 1934-54	97 1/2	
First Texas 5%, 1937-57	97 1/2	
First Tr Chi 4 1/2%, 1939	99 1/2	
First Tr Chi 4 1/2%, 1938-58	98	
Fletcher 2 1/2%, 1939-59	98 1/2	
Fremont 5%, 1931-51	78	
Fremont 5%, 1933-53	77	
Fremont 4 1/2%, 1936-56	76	
Ill Midwest 5%, 1934-54	98	
Iowa 4 1/2%, 1936-56	95	
Lafayette 4 1/2%, 1931-51	98	
Lafayette 4 1/2%, 1938-58	98	
Lincoln 4 1/2%, 1937-57	86	
Lincoln 5%, 1931-51	89	
Lincoln 5 1/2%, 1931-51	88	
New York 5%, 1936-56	97 1/2	
No Carolina 3%, 1943-53	98	
Ohio-Penn 5%, 1939-59	98	
Ore-Wash 5%, 1933-53	40	
Pac Coast Port 5%, 1938-58	98	
Penn 2 1/2%	96	
Phoenix 4 1/2%	102	
Phoenix 4 1/2%	101	
Potomac 3%	98 1/2	
St Louis 4 1/2%, 1936-56	22 1/2	
St Louis 5%, 1934-54	22 1/2	
San Antonio 3%, 1940-40	98	
So Minn 5%, 1932-52	13 1/2	
S W Ark 5%, 1937-57	83	
Union Dctr 4 1/2%, 1937-57	98	
Union Detroit 5%, 1939-59	98	
Virginia 3%, 1942-39	98	

\*Flat due to default in interest.

## PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS

Amer Util Serv 5%, 1964	30 1/2	33 1/2
Assoc Elec 5%, 1961	65 1/2	67 1/2
Central Gas & E 5 1/2%, '46	83	86
Central G & E 1st 5%, '46	80 1/2	83 1/2
Cities Ser Co 5%, 1963	71 1/2	74 1/2
Col El P 5%, 1961	90	93
Col El P 6%, 1947	104	
Consol E & G A 6%, 1962	54 1/2	56 1/2
El Paso Elec 5%, 1950	103	104 1/2
Ed Util 1st 5 1/2%, 1952	75 1/2	81
Gas & El Bergen 5%, '46	118	
Hav El Ry 5%, 1952	44	
Hudson Co Gas 5%, 1949	116	
Jersey C Hob & P 4 1/2%, '46	60	
Kans City P & S 4 1/2%, 1957	33 1/2	35 1/2
Mount Sta Pr 6%, '38	99	101
Mount Sta Pr 5%, '38	98 1/2	100 1/2
N. Y. P. & N. Y. Util 5%, '06	82 1/2	84 1/2
Old Dom Pr 5%, 1951	94	96 1/2
Patterson Rwy 5%, 1944	95	100
Peoples L & P 3 1/2%, '61	91 1/2	94 1/2
Pub Ut Cons 5 1/2%, 1948	79 1/2	81 1/2
Pureit St P & S 4 1/2%, '49	93 1/2	
So Cit Util 5%, 1953	54 1/2	56 1/2
So Jersey G & E 5%, 1953	118	
Tel Bd & Sh 5%, 1958	69 1/2	71 1/2
Un Elec of N J 4 1/2%, 1911		

\*Traded flat.

## INDUSTRIAL AND R.W.Y. BONDS

1 Akron C & Y gen 5 1/2%, '45	32 1/2	34 1/2
1 Amer Writing Pap cv inc 5%, 1961	52	55 1/2
Brown Co 5 1/2%, 1946	40 1/2	43 1/2
Carrier Corp 4 1/2%, 1948	75 1/2	78 1/2
Crown Cork & S 4 1/2%, '48	98 1/2	
Cuba R T & E 5 1/2%, '60	36 1/2	38 1/2
Deep Rock Oil 7 1/2%, 1937	54 1/2	56 1/2
Denver & Salt L R 6%, '60	63 1/2	65 1/2
Hartman Corp 5%, 1938	29 1/2	31 1/2
1 McKesson & Robb conv deb 5 1/2%, 1950	73 1/2	75 1/2
1 Minn & Ont Pa 1st 6 1/2%, '45	34	36 1/2
1 Natl Rad 5%, 1946	23	
New Orl Ot No 5%, 2032	17	
Old Ben Coal 1st 6 1/2%, '48	43 1/2	
Scovill Mfg 5 1/2%, 1945	108 1/2	
Vicks Bge 1st 4 1/2%, 1968	64 1/2	67
Woodward Iron 1st 5 1/2%, 1944	130 1/2	
Woodward Iron 2d 5 1/2%, 1945	130	

\*Selling flat due to default in interest.

REAL ESTATE SECURITIES		
Key.	Bid.	Offer.
Broadway Barclay 2 1/2%, '56	18 1/2	22
Broadway Mot 4 1/2-5 1/2%, 1948	61 1/2	64 1/2
Chanin Building 4 1/2%, 1945	40 1/2	43 1/2
Equitable Off Bldg 5 1/2%, '52	37	39 1/2
500 Fifth Ave 5 1/2%, '49	30	
42 Broadway 1st 6 1/2%, 1939	56 1/2	
49 Wall St 1st 6 1/2%, 1958	19 1/2	21
10 Fox Theatre & Off Bldg		
1st 6 1/2%, 1941	4 1/2	6 1/2
Fuller Bldg deb 6 1/2%, 1944	18	23
Fuller Bldg 1st 2 1/2%, '48	38	
1949	35	
Graybar Bldg 1st 3 1/2%, '48	76	78
Harriman Bldg 1st 6 1/2%, '51	20	22 1/2
Hotel St George 4 1/2%, 1950	31 1/2	34 1/2
Lefcourt Maint 4 1/2%, '48	35	
Lincoln Bldg Inc 5 1/2%, '53	67 1/2	
London Terrace 1st gen		
3 1/2-4 1/2%, 1952	37 1/2	40 1/2
Metro Playhouse 5 1/2%, '45	63	66
N Y Ath Club 1st 4 1/2%, '45	18	19 1/2
N Y Title & Mtg cdfs, Ser B	49 1/2	51 1/2
N Y Title & Mtg cdfs, Ser C	34 1/2	36 1/2
N Y Title & Mtg cdfs, Ser F	51 1/2	53 1/2
N Y Title & Mtg cdfs, Ser Q	41 1/2	43 1/2
165 Bway s f cdfs 4 1/2%, '58	40	43
Realty Assoc 5%, 1943	49 1/2	52 1/2
Roxey Theatre 1st 4 1/2%, 1957	58 1/2	61 1/2
Savoy Plaza 3 1/2%, '56	12 1/2	15 1/2
Sherneth reorg 5 1/2%, '56	11 1/2	13 1/2
61 Bway, 1st 3 1/2-5 1/2%, 1950		
2 Park Ave Bldg 1st 4 1/2%, 1951	16	19

\*Selling flat due to default in interest.

## BANK STOCKS

BOSTON:		
First National	46 1/2	49
Merchants National	400	425
National Rockland	67	73
National Shawmut	25 1/2	27 1/2
Second National	22 1/2	24 1/2
State Street Trust	290	305
U S Trust	11 1/2	13 1/2
U S Trust pf	13 1/2	15 1/2
Webster & Atlas	45	50
CHICAGO:		
Am Natl Bank Tr	205	215
Cont'l Ill Bk & Tr	73	75
First Natl	22 1/2	24 1/2
Harris Trust & Sav	289	299
Northern Trust	533	545
MILWAUKEE:		
65 Marine Nat Exch Bank	37	40
65 Marshall & Haly Bank	19	21
NEW HAVEN:		
First Nat B & T	20 1/2	31
N Hav Bk N B A	50	52
Second Nat Bk	71	74
U S N B Tr Co	100	104
NEW YORK CITY:		
Bank of Manhattan Co	17 1/2	19 1/2
Bank of New York	438	448
Bank of N Y Trust	438	448
Bankers Trust	58 1/2	60 1/2
Brooklyn Trust	4 1/2	5 1/2
Central Bk of N Y	10 1/2	11 1/2
Central Hanover B & T	101 1/2	104 1/2
Chase National	35 1/2	37 1/2
Chemical Bank & Trust	50	52
Citibank	29	30 1/2
Colonial Trust	9 1/2	11 1/2
Commercial National	174	180
Continental Trust	13 1/2	14 1/2
Corn Exchange	12 1/2	13 1/2
Empire Trust Co	12 1/2	13 1/2
Fifth Avenue National	730	760
First National	1885	1925
Fulton Trust	29	32
Guaranty Trust	284	289
Irving Trust	12 1/2	13 1/2
Kings County Trust	1600	1640
Lawrence Trust	29	32
Manufacturers	28 1/2	30 1/2
Manufacturers conv pf	51 1/2	53 1/2
Merchants National	105	115
National Bronx	40	44
National City	12 1/2	13 1/2
New York Trust	113 1/2	116 1/2
Penn Exchange	13 1/2	15 1/2
Public National	31 1/2	33 1/2
Sterling National	23	25
Title Guarantee	3 1/2	4 1/2
Trade	17	20
Underwriters Trust	80	85
United States Trust	1600	1650

\*Selling flat due to default in interest.

## NEWARK:

Federal	6	7
Fidelity Union	27	28
Lincoln National	13	15
Mer Newark	16 1/2	18 1/2
Nat Newark Exch	51	55
Nat State Bank	500	525
United States	19	21
West Side	10	12
PHILADELPHIA:		
Central Penn National	32 1/2	34 1/2
City National	19	23 1/2
Corn Exchange	47	50
Equitable	25 1/2	28 1/2
Fidelity	253	263
Finan Co of Pennsylvania	127	134
First National	322	332
Frankford	39	42
Germantown	58	60 1/2
Girard	55	58
Industrial	4	6
Integrity	1	2
Kensington	25	30
Land Title B & T	2 1/2	3 1/2
Market Street Natl	310	325
Nat Bank Germantown	52	58

\*Selling flat due to default in interest.

BANK STOCKS (Cont.)		
Key.	Bid.	Offer.
Ninth Bank & Trust	5 1/2	7 1/2
North Broad	3	5
North East	65	70
North Philadelphia	33	38
North Western	530	550
Olney	13	16
Pennsylvania Company	4	6
Provident	108 1/2	112 1/2
R E Trust	287	297
Second	20 1/2	23 1/2
So Phil	4	10
Tioga	4	6
Tradesmen's	126	132
ST. LOUIS:		
Boatmen's National	33 1/2	34 1/2
First National	36 1/2	37
Industrial Bank & Tr	70	75
Manufacturers Bk & Tr	120	125
Mercantile Com Bk & Tr	124	126
Merc Com Nat ben cdfs	4	4 1/2
Mississippi Valley Trust	25	26
Nat Bank & Tr	47	50
Northwest Natl Bk	17	19
St. Louis Union Trust	46	47
Tower Grove Bank & Tr	38	42
United Bank & Tr	80	84
SAN FRANCISCO:		
Bank of America N T S	35	37

\*Selling flat due to default in interest.

## INSURANCE STOCKS

Shipp's Safe & Trust.....	23	25
Mutual Bk.....	52	54
Northwest Natl Bk.....	77	79
St. Louis Union Trust.....	46	47
Tower Grove Bank & Tr.....	28	32
United Bank & Tr.....	80	84

**SAN FRANCISCO:**

Bank of America N T & S.....	35	37
------------------------------	----	----

**INSURANCE STOCKS**

Aetna Casualty & Surety.....	106	110
Aetna Fire.....	44 1/2	46
Aetna Life.....	28 1/2	29
Agricultural.....	70 1/2	74
American Alliance.....	21 1/2	22
American Equitable.....	22 1/2	24
American Home.....	6 1/2	8
American Insurance.....	12 1/2	13
American Reinsurance.....	42 1/2	44
American Reserve.....	46 1/2	48
American Surety.....	32 1/2	34
Automobile.....	32 1/2	34
Baltimore Amer.....	6 1/2	7
Bankers & Shippers.....	97	100
Boston.....	50 1/2	52
Camden Fire.....	20 1/2	22
Carolina.....	26 1/2	28
City of New York.....	23 1/2	24
General Life.....	24	25
Continental Casualty.....	31	33
Eagle Fire.....	1 1/2	2
Employers Reinsurance.....	45	47
Excelsior.....	8 1/2	9
Federal.....	43	44
Fidelity and Deposit.....	123	128
Fire Assoc of Phila.....	63 1/2	65
Firemen's Fund.....	9 1/2	10
Firemen's Newark.....	30 1/2	32
Franklin.....	30 1/2	32
General Reinsurance.....	42 1/2	44
Georgia Home.....	22 1/2	24
Gibraltar F & M.....	25 1/2	27
Great Falls.....	26	28
Globe & Republic.....	12 1/2	13
Globe & Rutgers.....	19 1/2	22
Great American.....	27 1/2	28
Great Amer Indemnity.....	15 1/2	17
Hafax Fire.....	15 1/2	17
Hanover.....	27 1/2	29
Hartford Fire.....	77 1/2	80
Hartford Steam & Nav.....	34 1/2	36
Home.....	33 1/2	35
Home.....	33 1/2	35



